

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

NO. VII.—BY WALTER L. KING.

A SOUTH AMERICAN CONVICT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

IN the matter of prison labor, various trades have had their grumble. The followers of St. Crispin long ago protested against boots and shoes being manufactured by "canary birds." Tailors, stonemasons, tinsmiths, and members of various other trades have alike had their feelings hurt at the prospect of having released convicts drop into their ranks, in order to get a living by the handicraft into which they were initiated during prison life.

One of the most recent trades to show its antagonism to jail labor is that of the typographic art. It is only during the last few years that the printing trade journals have contained, here and there, a short protest against convicts being taught in lock-ups "the art preservative." Doubtful it is, however, whether these printed utterances against the system have ever produced any consequent action on the part of prison authorities to accede to the wishes of Gutenberg's followers, and put their charges to more common and rougher labor. The writer is decidedly of the opinion that convicts should not be initiated into the art of printing, and cannot help sympathizing, to a more or less extent, with the other trades, enumerated above, in their protests concerning the system. That callings requiring no study or skill—and there are several—would be more suitable, is the opinion of many trades, to put prisoners to.

The penitentiary of Buenos Ayres is the largest prison in South America. It was built about twelve years ago, and will accommodate several hundred prisoners. It is something like a league distant from the Plaza Victoria, the heart of the city. The prison is strongly built, on a modern and approved principle, and is well guarded by police and soldiers. The vigilance of these government employés would appear, however, to be unnecessary. The strength of the building, as an inspection of the interior impressed on the writer, is such as to defy any attempt at escape. Indeed, to quote my guide's words: "I have been here seven years, and during that time no escape has

been tried by any prisoner. They are too well treated here, and consider liberty not worth talking about."

Having been informed by the señor director, O'Gorman, that permission to inspect the printing department would be given on all days when work was being actually carried on, the writer waited upon the above-named superintendent, at 1 P.M., on a recent Monday. After the usual health and meteorological observations, the bell rang very sharply, and an official entered. This person was dispatched for another officer, who in turn sallied forth in search of some other individual, upon whose appearance, and explanation of what was wanted, the writer was beckoned to follow into the middle of the prison. Here there was a wait of some minutes; another officer was called, who immediately went after some other person. This last—and the guide—was soon on the scene, and leading the way to the printing offices.

These departments are situated at the end of a passage about eighty yards long. The first one we entered was that occupied by the compositors. Ten of these gentlemen were at work, dressed in their thick convict clothes; but it is probable that triple that number of prisoners had been initiated into the trade, for over a score of persons were in the room, though not all occupied, on account of very little business to do. The greater part of the work turned out here is on the account of the government, consisting principally of ministers' reports and official receipts. The manager, not a person in durance vile, it may be well to state, but a practical, native printer, showed several volumes of these reports, and they were really well gotten up. All the tabular matter, however, the writer saw, was far from meritorious, little or no attention having been given to mitering rules, etc.

The prisoners proceeded with their work in as leisurely a manner as possible. They had plenty of good light, fresh air, and elbow-room. All about them was cleanliness and order. Pi or litter was conspicuous by its absence; the contents of the quad-boxes, too often known as "hell receptacles," being unadulterated. Most of the body type is of native manufacture, although a good many fonts are suggestive of being German make.

The next place we entered was the machine room. Like the compartment which gives it work, it was very clean

and orderly, and having, moreover, greater unoccupied space. It contains two hand-cylinder machines, both of which are small affairs, and of German make, the largest being about the size of a small Prouty country press. The smallest one was at work turning out large-sized railway passes. Three men were employed to run this machine, although by recent improvements a larger press in other establishments is worked by one person. In this case a prisoner turned the machine, a second laid on, and a third took off the sheets, while a dozen of their fellow countrymen, in misfortune, idly looked on. They were glad to see visitors, and afforded a good opportunity for studying their countenances by the glances of curiosity they cast around. Several were in for homicide, and others for theft; and many still wore in their visages a look of determined desperation and cunning that made one glad to leave them.

The next department visited, and last, as far as printing is concerned, was the bookbinding room. Three pressing, two cutting and ten stitching machines, and other small affairs, indispensable in a compartment devoted to the binder's art, were of French and German make, introduced by the well-known agent, Estrada, of Buenos Ayres. All the workers here looked strong and well, and chatted gaily, without intermission. Beyond actual liberty, they seem to want for nothing; and knowing that escape is well-nigh impossible, they make life in prison as cheery as possible. Some had been there since the printing office, and the resultant setting up of other branches, had been introduced into the penitentiary (in 1881), and could give some interesting yarns in their experience of prison life.

The writer was conducted all over the building, and noted the various other trades carried on, particulars of which, however, would be irrelevant in this article. In the perambulation through the several stone corridors, the guide once stopped before a small room, the door of which was open. He directed attention to a machine, the name of which he had some difficulty in pronouncing, and which the writer could not understand at all. "Actions speak louder than words," and the guide threw aside the machine's coverlet. It was quite a surprise to see revealed a lithographic hand-press of Parisian (Brisset) make. It subsequently transpired that an attempt had been made to also have lithography done in the establishment, but had fallen through, probably on account of the difficulty experienced in trusting to prisoners this important and delicate industry.

It is worth while devoting a few lines to the last place of interest visited in the Penitenciaría de Buenos Ayres. We had been for nearly four hours wandering through stony, monotonous corridors, and, just before leaving, the guide led the way upstairs. After walking a few yards down another corridor, we came to a *wooden door* (all the others had been *iron*). This was opened, and inside was the prison chapel. It was a most pleasant and beautiful relief to the eye after the masses of stone masonry that had been previously met with. This place of worship is in the middle of the prison, very airy, and flooded with light. It possessed none of the glittering gilt, flaring candles and sensuous perfumes of most Roman Catholic churches, and

its few images were appropriately placed in this religious resort, a devotional structure that would not displease the most Quakerly eye.

And now let us return to the city of Buenos Ayres, and leave the at best uninviting compartments of the penitentiary, where the worse than folly of employing convicts at the art of printing was demonstrated, to have a glance at one of the busiest and best work-producing, if not the largest, printing establishment in the southern portion of the western hemisphere.

The printing works of Jacobo Peuser are situated in calle San Martin, at Nos. 96, 98 and 100. The building consists of a shop, and extensive back premises. In the former a considerable trade is carried on in the stationery line and in rubber stamps, of which articles the house manufactures over a thousand varieties, and the latter is given over to printer, machinist, ruler and bookbinder. Stereotyping is not practiced, and lithographing is done elsewhere, the reason being want of room.

It would be difficult, indeed, to come across a more crowded, albeit business-like, printing establishment than that of Herr Peuser. Not a foot of ground is unnecessarily occupied. This agglomeration of workmen and material has a tendency in warm weather to make the atmosphere uncomfortably close, to remedy which the management intend making some laudable, though, perhaps, expensive, attempts at ventilation. It is to be hoped, however, that this extensive enlargement, owing to increase of business, now being carried on by this great go-ahead German printer, will obviate the necessity for further attention being directed to plenty of fresh air for the workmen's health.

The house occupied by Señor Peuser was established in 1867, the firm undertaking any class of printing, including works in the dead languages. They have fought their way steadily and quietly into the front rank of first-class printers, and are likely to keep there so long as the name exists. In all, over 100 persons are employed, as follows: Printers, 30; machinists, 14; bookbinders, 30; rulers, 9; engravers and embossers, 5; manufacturers of rubber stamps, 2; stores, 10; deposit, 4; and offices, 5. A goodly number of boys are included in the foregoing, and also a score of women. None of the latter are employed as printers, but follow machine-tending and bookbinding occupations.

There are on the premises three German machines, Augsburg, Wharfdale size, one Marinoni, and another German affair, from the works of Klein, Foster & Bahn. All the foregoing are driven by a three-horse power German gas-engine. Small jobs are done on four "Liberty" treadle-presses, and a small Columbian, the latter worked by a handle placed on the near side of machine. This was the only North American article in the establishment. It had been continually worked for seven years; had never necessitated repairs, and still produced excellent work. Near by is that rare adjunct to a Buenos Ayres typographical office, for proof pulling, the useful hand press, and close to this, again, is a large roller proof press.

A wide balcony runs round a portion of the building immediately above the composing section. On it is

located three Hickok (Philadelphia) ruling machines, and one from Hoe, New York. Here, and below, are distributed the following: One Brissard (Paris) double-side ruling machine, and two cutting and two gilding machines, from Karl Krause, Leipsic. Of German make also is the one wire-sewing machine. The book-binding and embossing departments are well supplied with all necessary machinery. Wood, brass and steel engraving is carried on, and it will not be long ere Herr Peuser's productions in the latter line are the best in South America.

To glance at the beautiful and comprehensive catalogue of this house is a treat indeed. It consists of seventy pages, INLAND PRINTER size, and contains specimens of the firm's faces (257 in all), excluding any amount of typographical ornaments and designs. All these articles came from Germany, being supplied by the founders Gronan and Willmer, both of Berlin.

The establishment treats its employés well. In their work the house always aimed at perfection. Their motto may be considered to be "Good work, good pay"—words applicable to customers and workmen alike. The printers receive from \$65 to \$100 per month, according to workmanship.

On the 17th of May, 1885, an alimentary fund was inaugurated for the relief of workmen in case of sickness. All members above seventeen years of age, and who have been employed six months in the house, are entitled to vote at the committee's meetings. Each person pays one per cent of his month's wages to the funds of the society, and the establishment contributes \$10 per month to it. According to the last sheet of regulations issued, the following are officers: Jacobo Peuser, president and treasurer; Adolfo Heidtmann, J. Beissel, R. Perez, J. Lurarchi and T. Ollivary.

Omission of the branch printing office Herr Jacobo Peuser has opened in La Plata, must not be made, despite the length of this article. It has begun with a staff of ten persons, and, in a few years hence, the printery forty miles away will, it is probable, equal the one in this city.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MODERN NEWSPAPERS.

BY D. F. Y., NEW ORLEANS.

HOW novel it is to us of the modern day to look over the single-sheet, single-sided newspapers of long ago. To compare them with the newspapers of today, one would think the printers of olden times had been "playing Madam." Yet such a practice was peculiarly and naturally adapted to the times. But the march of improvements has entailed necessary changes in all things to keep pace with the times.

Whether or not the newspaper of today is an improvement justified by the demands of the times, is yet to be demonstrated. But it would seem that it is not, for cheap, trashy newspapers, as all trashy, cheap work in the way of printing, tends rather to injure than benefit the public mind, or at least to occupy the time of people in reading nonsense, that otherwise might be spent in gaining useful knowledge. The modern newspapers all vie with each

other in issuing the largest editions, which are certainly published cheap enough, and come within the reach of all classes; but what benefit is derived? That which is obtained from all cheap, trashy reading. In fact, the necessary outlay in such expensive editions requires a curtailment in some quarters; the compositors performing the most expensive portion naturally being expected to make a proportionate reduction, going toward making up the profits of the proprietors. It is a conceded fact that the main feature of newspapers of today is their bulk. What is the benefit? What is the result? What should be a benefit is an injury; between plate manufacturers, and the mammoth, cheap newspapers, men who might establish newspapers containing both news and information, are kept out of the field of journalism. The plate manufacturers bag the means of throwing on the printing world men thoroughly incompetent as regards workmanship; the result is there is no longer money in the newspaper business. Did they possess news, matters of information, science, etc., the project would be good, and the proprietors would be looked upon as martyrs to the cause of educating the human family. But, on the contrary, the contents of most of our newspapers of all parties are composed of poorly written political editorials; the cause of which may be the fact that editors are generally employés, and as such take everything coming their way; that is, as has often been the case, men who are employed to edit a newspaper seek and obtain the correspondence of several papers in distant cities; and while they are taking the bread out of many men's mouths, by holding several situations, any one of which would satisfy many a poor, able and deserving man, they are also robbing their legitimate employers, by slighting the work for which they are engaged.

Coming next in order is the news matter, and though one would naturally expect a great deal of news to be obtained in large cities, by reporters, the latter-day paper does not carry out this logic; and that which is obtained is only told in a sing-song way, evidencing the fact that many reporters are employed not through their merit. Sometimes an article on science, or some modern improvement will be seen, and it is clipped and republished by other papers, until it becomes threadbare. In fine, instead of papers being manned (to use a nautical expression) by men of ability, they are too frequently allowed to be buoyed by outside influence, and the income from advertisements, the appearance of some of which would be crude and unworkmanlike in a country paper.

As an advertising medium the newspaper of today is far from being an unqualified success. If a man is idle he has no money to make purchases; if he has steady employment he has not the opportunity, in these busy times, to peruse a sixteen-page paper, and look over advertisements, which have no system as to location in the paper; therefore, to make an attractive advertising medium, it would seem that, consulting the eye as the most important feature and arbiter in this question, a paper containing current items, in a concise manner, and probably a sketch article once in a while, and the advertisements placed under classified heads—no large, black, dirty type to be used—a

small, handy paper, the advertiser paying a reasonable price for a neat advertisement, to go before a great many subscribers, would be the most desirable, attractive and remunerative.

On the other hand, a paper for the reading public, consulting the mind as the arbiter in this case, should be one that would please everybody, easy to handle, containing literature, editorials, sermons, news, etc.; something to satisfy every reader; no quack medicine or display advertisements; no type used in advertisements to be larger than the letters used in the heads of articles; any advertiser desiring a column to be satisfied with filling it out by placing space between the lines. Another important feature would be to have the columns wider, so that one would not have to be continually searching for the next line, and putting more space between the lines, that one may not be forced to stand stock still to see the beginning of the next line. Then the readers would be fairly treated, the advertisers not imposed upon, and the field of journalism be weeded of the *fungi* which now oppose its real progress.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AT THE CASE.

BY FICA ANTIQUE.

ALL old compositors find ample reasons for regret that they were not more cautious in forming bad habits when young. They stick to them through life, and frequently are not only a source of annoyance, of positive discomfort, but sadly detrimental to their swiftness and usefulness.

This, in a measure, comes from want of proper attention on the part of those to whom their training is intrusted, and they should be ashamed of the neglect. Having passed beyond the ordinary probation of setting up "pi," then distributing it, the boy is given a case, and (after learning it) is left to his own sweet will as to the manner in which type should be distributed, picked up from the various boxes, placed in the stick, spaced, justified and emptied.

This is not only unfortunate, but wrong. It is much easier to make errors than to do anything correctly, as is proven every hour and in every business. The old adage that "figures do not lie," is a fallacy in printing. They do falsify, and that most egregiously, by getting into wrong positions, and letters have a most provoking antipathy to being in the right places. So with errors. They intrude themselves in the most preposterous manner, when and where they are not wanted, turn sense into nonsense, and upset the wisdom of the lawmakers and the devotion of the saints.

CARE is the first principle that should be instilled in the youthful mind ambitious for printers' honors. Early taught, it is easily acquired, and becomes a fixed habit. The importance of exactness and perfectness cannot be too strongly enforced; the opposite is the bane of a printer's life. Our nature is imitative. We are but copies, and in a marked degree, of those older; and the vast majority, looking upon labor as a curse and not a blessing, are disposed to slip along with just as little trouble as possible.

Boys (you can't put old heads on young shoulders try you ever so hard) are full to the brim of animal life, bubbling over with fun, and confinement is irksome. Thus when taken from play, and forced to the stern duties of life, they seek for some way of avoiding its punctilious doing, and become careless as to the method and manner; but trained into one groove, they will remain in it through life.

FALSE MOTIONS are not only unpleasant to the makers, but ridiculous to the looker-on. Many who have grown old in the service never manage to secure a type without making two or three abortive attempts. By some metallic hocus-pocus, the particular letter they are diving after with their fingers, always appears to manage to get out of the way, and is only secured after a desperate effort. This method of procedure retards progress, and wears out strength. The hand of the faithful compositor travels over an almost incredible amount of space during the hours of labor, and every false motion is unnecessarily tiresome, and should be avoided. There should be a single, certain attempt made in picking up type, and once established, is never departed from.

Another false, or more correctly speaking, tiresome and ungraceful movement, is bending the knees every time the hand is extended. This is particularly to be noticed in old-time printers, in those who learned the trade many years since. For it no good reason has or can be found, and a later generation, we are happy to see, have avoided falling into the error, and may be pardoned for laughing at it. How or why it was inaugurated is too hard a question to be solved upon any principle of physical philosophy, save it may be from some inherent sympathy between the nerves of different portions of the body, a sort of jumping-jack bending together of arms and limbs, when the brain pulls the string. But whatever the cause, it should be strictly avoided; the old eliminate it if possible, and the young never be permitted to fall into it, for it will be a constant source of regret.

To stand straight, with head erect, firm on his limbs, breast thrown forward, should be among the first lessons taught the apprentice. We were created in His image. Man makes his stature, builds himself, and should look upward. Then all requisite movements can be gracefully and readily executed. Stooping over a case produces weakness of the muscles of the chest, hollows it, cramps the breathing organs, is provocative of coughs, and consumption is inaugurated, even if there is no hereditary predisposition. The habit at the case becomes the habit when away from it. The boy entails the curse upon the man, and printing is charged with being unhealthy when there is no just ground for the statement, and the many gray heads still at the case, and the rosy faces, robust forms, and muscular men seen at unions and typographical festivals, abundantly prove the contrary.

PUTTING TYPE IN THE MOUTH is a pernicious habit. We of the composing and pressrooms know enough of ink and washing forms to warn us against it for prudential reasons of cleanliness, if nothing else. We are not of the number who believe in "lead poisoning" in connection with printing, save in the abstract; have never seen a well-defined case; yet there may be organizations so excessively

fine as to be injuriously affected by handling type, and certainly to put them into one's mouth is neither sensible nor pleasant.

PURE AIR is desirable in all places, and especially so in a printing office, but we are sorry to say is often and continuously excluded, as if to breathe were death. It is not very long since that an old printer told the writer, that "he could not work until his hands were sweating." How must it have been with the covered portions of his body! Why compositors are inclined to live in an atmosphere so heated, and often foul with many breaths, with oxygen exhausted by gas lights, is a question very difficult of solution. They, if anyone, should know the rules of health, and to disregard them as many do, is little better than suicide. Stripping, and unreasonably so, necessitates artificial heat, and by the strangest infatuation men go out without even the putting on of a coat, inviting colds, soliciting pneumonia, and deliberately paving the way for rheumatism. Pure air, not drafts, never yet hurt a printer; the lack of it has, and the wise man is he who will enjoy as much as possible one of the best gifts of the Almighty, and not make a prisoner of himself in dungeon-like rooms.

Other errors there are—alas! too many of them—that a little care in early education will eradicate. These will readily occur to every mind as soon as their attention is called to the subject, and need not be inventoried. The simple warning should be sufficient to work the cure. Those to whom the young are intrusted in printing offices should guard against a recurrence of bad habits, from which, probably, they are themselves suffering, for the love the elders should bear to the younger, as well as for the future high standing and usefulness of the craft.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SERMONS IN OUR CHAPEL.

BY PHIL. OSIFER.

LIBERTY AND LICENSE.

BRETHREN IN BONDS: Rebel not at the title by which I address you, for were not printers always galley slaves, even though great lovers of freedom? But, old insults aside, and speaking in all seriousness, is it not time that we began in this country to discriminate a little more between liberty and license? Liberty has been aptly defined as "freedom to do what you like, providing you do not interfere with somebody else's rights," while license is simply giving your own will sway, regardless of the good of others. Now, in my humble opinion, the greatest need of the craft in this country is a good general apprenticeship law, and the chief obstacle put in the way of the passage of such a law so far, has been that Americans are so free that their youth would never submit to the restraints of such a law. But I think that it is possible to bring matters to such a point that boys will esteem it a protection and a privilege to embrace the opportunities of wise apprenticeship. I was born, and lived with my eyes wide open, for seventeen years, in a country equally as free as this—a republic in disguise—

England. Now, anyone who is acquainted with the history of that country knows that the ruling passion of that people has always been a love of liberty. From the time when Julius Cæsar found that the barbarians of that small island would rather fight to the last than submit to Roman rule, through the long centuries in which so many of her rulers found that the voice of the people was more potent than the voice of any king, down to later times, when the aristocracy there found that the Englishmen in this country, (or at least the men of English blood and education) would not submit to unjust taxation and the whims of poor George, who tried so hard and yet couldn't be a king, even down to a year or two ago, when the people called for, and secured, a larger share of power in public affairs, the history of that nation has shown that, more than anything else, the people love liberty, and will have it. But, my brothers, without any bragging or pride, I must say that they discriminate better between liberty and license there than here; and no free man ever felt his son was degraded by binding him of his own will, to spend a sufficient part of his time to thoroughly learn a trade worth learning. It is not liberty that objects to such a law—why? Because it is necessary to the boy's own good, and to the good of others, that none should be admitted to competition among skilled workmen, except skilled workmen. Now, if the typographical unions of America would make it a principle of unionism, as it is on the other side, to refuse to teach the trade to anyone not regularly indentured, we should have here, in a few years, fewer "Jacks at all trades" and more "masters of one."

Now, no one, whether English-born or not, can deny, with honesty, that the best printing in the world is done here; but that does not prove anything against my argument for law instead of license. The fact is, that with the superior productions of American machinists and type foundries, it would be strange if the case were different; and, while admitting that many of the American printers are the foremost, we must also admit that there are more blacksmiths here, who have climbed over the wall instead of going through the gate, and traveling the common road, than in either Germany, Switzerland, France or England. A boy here enters a printing house; he likes the business; perhaps works two years; feels pretty smart. Cheap John Printer wants a *young* man to work for him, who knows something of the business—\$1.00 per day. Our young aspirant in printerdom is getting \$4.00 per week; here's a chance for an improvement. Cheap John cares nothing for the trade—wants money. Boy sets all the type he can; is taught nothing. He has worked five years; union accepts him—a printer (?). Is helped by his friends of the union to a position; feels fine; makes botch work; employer says: "Look here, ye men of the Typo Union, it seems to me that your system is wrong, for you have men who should be ashamed to attempt to call themselves printers." Thus the whole suffer—why? Because a few youths feel they would lose their liberty by signing bonds to learn the business right. They loved *license* more than liberty. Brethren, banish pride, unless it is built on a good foundation, and do not disdain to learn of the old lands.



The Moss Engraving Company, New York.

"GRACE AND BEAUTY."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

PRINTERS' TOOLS.

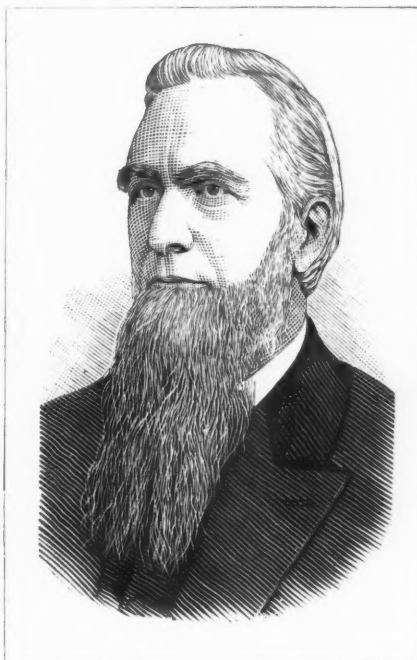
HOW many printers have a complete outfit of tools? Not many, I daresay. By "printer's tools" I do not mean type, presses, cases, etc., but simply such small articles as composing rules, tweezer, bodkin and the like, which no compositor can be without, but which so many manage to get along without possessing as their own. There is nothing more annoying to the workman who loves order than to have his fellow workers come to him every few moments to borrow something. And how easy would it be for all to provide themselves with these necessities, which cost so little. The writer is in possession of a tool box of his own invention, 5 by 8 by 13, which contains, besides three composing sticks, of the Yankee pattern, of different sizes, bodkin, tweezer, compass, scissors, knife, files, footrule, etc., a case of composing rules of all sizes from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 28 ems pica (including all half sizes up to 13 ems pica), and his experience has proven that it is a nice thing to have what you need in such a shape that you can avail yourself of everything in a moment's time. Neither box nor rule case are patented, but are open for inspection, and I would not take it amiss, in the least, if my brother workers would take a pattern after these. It is not my object to advertise. I simply wish to attract the attention of first-class printers to the universally practiced fashion of borrowing, and would suggest that the most thoughtful would try and bring about a change for the better in this respect. Most printers of my acquaintance, and I don't think they make an exception from the rest of the fraternity, are almost devoid of all tools, and not one out of twenty-five has a composing stick of his own; many not even a pair of tweezers, and more than two or three composing rules. Printers, especially job hands, have nothing to excuse this mal habit. Proprietors, certainly, to a limited extent, furnish the tools for their men, but some tools the compositor is expected to have, and if he is not supplied with them he will miss them very much. I hope to see the day when the compositor will have his outfit of tools the same as any other mechanic.

SETTING COMPOSING STICKS.

It often occurs in the experience of the "make-up" that for some reason or other his form will not lift. As a general thing he will discover, after investigation as to the cause, that one of the compositors has set his stick about the thickness of a cardboard narrower than another, who is in the habit of spacing loose, and allowing too much play for leads, etc. This occasions many delays, and sometimes considerable trouble. If there was a recognized standard in the office, after which all sticks were to be set, this would not occur. Leads, slugs and rules are not always reliable, and certainly not all of uniform length. The best go-by for setting sticks is most likely some thick rule, of which it is certain that no one has filed any part off; but if one compositor uses this to get his measure, another, on the same work, takes leads, and still another uses slugs to set his stick by. It is evident that their

matter when brought together will not always lift, as one stick may be a little "stiff" while the others are the reverse. This can be easily avoided, by some one in authority telling each one of the hands to use either one or the other of the recognized methods for setting his stick.

FIFTY YEARS IN A PRINTING OFFICE.



THE above is a correct likeness of Mr. EGBERT E. CARR, the senior editor of the *Roman* (Rome, N. Y.) *Citizen*, who, on the fifth of January last, completed his fiftieth year's experience in a printing office, having entered as an apprentice, the office of the *Genesee Gazette*, in Le Roy, New York, January 5, 1837. On Wednesday, the 7th of January, 1846—forty-one years ago—he commenced work in the office of the journal which he now controls, where he was employed, with a slight intermission, for ten years. After various vicissitudes and changes, in the winter of 1865-6, Mr. Carr purchased of Mr. A. Sandford an interest in the *Roman Citizen*, and removed to Rome in 1866. On the first of June, the partnership commenced, and continued for nearly eighteen years, when Mr. Sandford's interest was leased by Mr. E. E. Byam.

Next June, Mr. Carr will have been twenty-one years one of the proprietors of the above-named journal, which in all probability is the paper on which his career as a journalist and printer will finally close. At the age of sixty-two, he is enjoying as uniform good health as at any period of an unusually healthy life, and so far as can be seen, there is no failure either in body or mind. Thankful for the blessings which have fallen to his lot, he awaits what the future has in store for him with an unfaltering trust in Him who orders all things for the best.

May health and prosperity attend him for many years to come, is the earnest wish of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CLASS PRINTING IN COUNTRY OFFICES.

BY A WISCONSIN EMPLOYER.

HAVING occasion, recently, to visit one of the largest and best equipped job and newspaper offices in this state, what struck me as being remarkable was the comparatively limited amount of work being turned out, and that, too, at a season usually considered the best for printers. With a positive idea that the manufacturers of this city must require more than enough printing to keep busy not only the one, but several offices, I made inquiries as to the cause of idleness in the establishment in question, and think the result may interest some publishers who are at a loss to understand why "business is eternally so dull!"

Now, as is well known, the most successful job offices in the larger cities, as Chicago, etc., are those whose owners make a specialty of one or two classes of work; and, while, to follow absolutely this rule would be out of consideration for the average country printer, he can study the particular wants of his locality, and without giving up his office entirely to any one branch, can trim his sails in the proper course, and hold not only the specialty, but also the ordinary run of jobbing, which former will well repay fostering.

This, I think, was the principal reason for idleness in the office mentioned heretofore, at a time when the men and machinery should have been pressed to their utmost capacity. The city was a manufacturing one, and the managers of these institutions were expending hundreds of dollars with outside printers, for the one and only reason, that to secure good results with cut and color work from any office at home, was an impossibility. The office in question contained a job cylinder press, equal to the best; the type was of the latest design, furniture of all kinds first-class, and yet the proprietor, content with paying a printer or two whose competency extended no further than ordinary commercial work, had allowed the best part of his trade to wander off; all for want of a little knowledge, not obtainable at a dollar and a half or two-dollar a day rate.

The material and machinery were there, yet the lacking knowledge to utilize the former and put in motion the latter, handicapped the office amazingly.

Is it economy to waste two or three thousand dollars in a press, and place the same in the hands of a man who cannot cut an overlay for an ordinary electrotype, but whose proficiency extends to the very common run of work, when, for a larger consideration, a man can be secured who will operate the machine with the finest results on a class of illustrated and color work that proprietors of city specialty offices monopolize, grow rich, and laugh at their country brethren, who with all the facilities, except competent help, allow the ducats to slip from their grasp?

Printers, study the wants of your special locality. If it be an iron or wood manufacturing place, more or less illustrated or color work will be required, and with good paper, ink, machinery, and help, the designs can be done in as good shape as in the larger cities, and should be cheaper. In a location where large quantities of country work,

including blanks, etc., is given, the printer would require a somewhat different office from one calculated to do color and illustrated work, and in this instance, brass rule, leaders, leads, quadrates in generous supply, and ordinary presses, would fill the bill.

In a pure and simple mercantile city, a printer would do well to equip his office with wood type, borders, rules, etc., and fast platen presses, for the nursing of dodger printing business means good pay.

The subject might be continued, but will rest the case, in hopes that the few hints thrown out may fall in fertile soil, and tend to aid the large army of printers in cities of considerable size, in retaining the work which by right belongs to them, and is only lost by adopting an unwise policy of hiring cheap employes, to operate expensive machinery.

EFFECT OF THE USE OF WHITE PAPER UPON THE EYES.

Many believe the eyesight is impaired by the use of white instead of colored, or at least tinted paper, and at times the subject comes up for discussion. So far as we have seen, no positive evidence has yet been secured to prove the injurious effect of white paper on the eyes, and some recent inquiries lead us to doubt if such evidence is to be had. A company engaged in the sale of tinted paper recently urged us to say a word against the use of white paper for "billing, letterheads, records," etc., for that it does more to keep the oculist and optician busy than any other cause. Further along they say: "There is no doubt that, in a few years, tinted paper will be used for purposes above named (billing, letterheads, records, etc.), and the white paper now used will be an exception to the rule. In the interests of the clerks and bookkeepers, we appeal to you," etc. Dr. St. John Roosa, one of the best authorities on the eye hereabout, said, when his attention was called to this: "I have never yet noticed any special ill effects upon the eye from the use of white paper. I have treated many bookkeepers and others who work with the pen, and do not remember to have heard any complaints against white paper, nor any commendations for tinted paper. My investigations show me that a principal injury to the eye comes from improper arrangement of the light when writing." He says he does not believe that people who use tinted paper for writing are freer from eye troubles than those who use white. As for himself he has used both, first one and then the other, hoping to be able to note the different effects upon the eyes. None, however, were observed. Dr. Roosa might have gone a step farther, and said that instances could be cited where those accustomed to white paper having suddenly changed, and adopted that with a decided tint, found a mal-influence exerted on the eye, and were compelled to go back to white paper. It is well known that using the eyes too much or in bad lights will serve to hasten the development of myopia, presbyopia, strabismus, and dantionism, where there is hereditary inclination; but there is no record of a case, so say the authorities, where the use of white paper hastened, or the use of tinted paper retarded, such development. It is not likely, therefore, that tinted paper will replace white in the business transactions of the future.—*Scientific American*.

L. T. STRADER, of Columbus, Ohio, has recently patented a drying rack for printers and lithographers. This invention relates to an improvement in printers' furniture, and more particularly to a rack, adapted to hold and expose to the air printed sheets of paper after leaving the press, the object being to provide a rack or dryer, which shall be simple and economical in construction, which shall require the minimum amount of room, capable of being easily moved from place to place, and adapted when not in use to be easily folded up or taken apart in a small compass. It is exceedingly simple in construction, and its trays being openwork, allows the paper to dry quickly.

THE LEADING PAPER HOUSE!

J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.



183, 185 & 187 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

To answer the many inquiries for market quotations on staple papers, in the way of Printers' Stock, we have decided (with the assistance of THE INLAND PRINTER Co.) to list our regular stock and make prices on same, so that the printing trade will be posted from month to month on the market value of standard papers.

PRINT PAPER.	PER LB.
Acme Mills News.....	6½c
Standard Mills News.....	6c
Sussex Mills News.....	5½c
Erie Mills News.....	5c
Colored Poster.....	6½c
White Poster.....	6½c

BOOK PAPERS.	PER LB.
Extra Super Calendered, white and tint.....	9c
S. No. 1, S. & S. C., white and tint.....	8½c
B. & M., S. & S. C., white and tint.....	8c
Wawasa S. & C., white and tint.....	7½c
Star No. 3, white and tint.....	6½c

COVER PAPERS.	PER REAM.
Enameled Cover, 20 x 25 (twenty-six shades).....	\$6 40
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 65 lb.....	3 85
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb.....	3 50
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb. laid.....	4 50
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 35 lb.....	3 15
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 25 lb.....	2 25
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 20 lb.....	1 80
No. 1 Cover Paper, 22 x 28, 40 lb.....	3 60

BLOTTING PAPERS.	PER LB.
Puritan Mills Blotting, white.....	13c
Puritan Mills Blotting, colors.....	14c
Florence Mills Blotting, white.....	11c
Florence Mills Blotting, colors.....	12c

CARD BOARDS.	PER 100 SHS.
2-PLY, 3-PLY, 4-PLY.	
St. Charles Bristol, per hundred.....	\$2 00 \$2 40 \$2 80
Wawasa Bristol, per hundred.....	2 80 3 35 3 90
Florence Bristol, per hundred.....	3 50 4 25 5 00

	PER 100 SHS.
Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades).....	\$3 50
No. 4 Blanks.....	3 00
No. 5 Blanks.....	3 25
No. 6 Blanks.....	3 50
No. 7½ Blanks.....	3 75
No. 10 Blanks.....	4 00
No. 12 Blanks.....	4 50
No. 14 Blanks.....	5 00
No. 17½ Blanks.....	5 50
No. 18½ Blanks.....	7 00
No. 2½ White China.....	3 25
No. 5½ White China.....	4 00
No. 8 White China.....	6 50
Thin Colored China (six shades).....	2 25
Thick Colored China (fourteen shades).....	2 50
Three-ply Tough Check (eight shades).....	13 00
Eight-ply Tough Check (four shades).....	13 00
Three-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades).....	4 00
Four-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades).....	5 00
Six-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades).....	6 00
Tag Board No. 90, 22 x 28.....	1 55
Tag Board No. 100, 22 x 28.....	1 75
Tag Board No. 110, 22 x 28.....	1 90
Tag Board No. 120, 22 x 28.....	2 05
Show Cards (five shades).....	5 50

FLAT PAPERS.	PER LB.
Crane Bros. All Linens.....	20 per ct. dis.
Carey Linen.....	22c
Royal Crown Linen.....	25c
Crane & Co's Bonds, Onion Skin, etc.....	20 per ct. dis.
L. L. Brown's Ledger Papers, full rms.....	20 per ct. dis.
Ledger Mills (best No. 2 Ledger).....	19c
Florence Superfine Flats, white wove and laid.....	18c
Florence Superfine Flats, cream laid.....	18c
Wawasa Superfine Flats, white wove.....	16c
Welland Mills Fine Flats, white wove.....	15c
Mascot Mills Fine Flats, white wove.....	13c
St. Charles Mills (No. 1, E. S.).....	10c

	PER REAM.
No. 1 White French Folio.....	\$1 15
No. 1 Colored French Folio (six colors).....	1 20
No. 1 White Double French Folio.....	2 30
No. 1 Colored Double French Folio (six colors).....	2 40
No. 1 White Double French Royal.....	3 00
	PER LB.
E. S. Mills Tinted Flats.....	11c
Parchment Writing Manila.....	7c

ENVELOPES.

We allow thirty-five per cent discount from this list.

Commercial Sizes—First Quality, X.			
Full Government Cut. All sizes are in half-thousand boxes.			
NO.	SIZES,	\$.	6½.
124	White Wove.....	\$1 70	\$1 80
234	Amber Laid.....	1 80	1 90
244	Green Laid.....	1 80	1 90
254	Blue Laid.....	1 80	1 90

First Quality, XX.

Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES,	6.	6½.
126	White Wove.....	\$2 15	\$2 25
226	White Wove.....	2 25	2 35
236	Amber Laid.....	2 25	2 35
276	Canary Laid.....	2 25	2 35
2146	Blue Granite.....	2 25	2 35
2106	Azure Wove.....	2 25	2 35
2126	Cream Laid.....	2 25	2 35
2136	Duplex (Blue Lined).....	2 25	.....
128	White Wove, XXX.....	2 45	2 55
228	White Wove, XXX.....	2 50	2 60

Full Gov't No. 2, XX.

In this grade the Sizes 6 and 6½ are Full Government Cut, and are put in half-thousand boxes.

NO.		SIZES, 6.	6½.
406	Melon Laid.....	\$1 90	\$2 10
416	Fawn Laid.....	1 90	2 10
426	White Wove.....	1 90	2 10
436	Amber Laid.....	1 90	2 10
446	Green Laid.....	1 90	2 10
456	Lt. Blue Laid.....	1 90	2 10
466	Azure Wove.....	1 90	2 10
476	Canary Laid.....	1 90	2 10
486	Corn Laid.....	1 90	2 10
496	Cherry Laid.....	1 90	2 10

Second Quality, X.

In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut. The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES,	6.	6½.
314	Fawn Laid	\$1 55	\$1 60
324	White Laid	1 55	1 60
334	Amber Laid	1 55	1 60
354	Blue Laid	1 55	1 60
374	Canary Laid	1 55	1 60
384	Corn Laid	1 55	1 60

Second Quality, XX.

In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut. The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the Size 6½ is in half-thousand boxes.

NO.		SIZES,	6.	6½.
306	Melon Laid		\$1 80	\$1 90
316	Fawn Laid		1 80	1 90
326	White Laid		1 80	1 90
336	Amber Laid		1 80	1 90
356	Blue Laid		1 80	1 90
366	Azure Wove		1 80	1 90
376	Canary Laid		1 80	1 90
386	Corn Laid		1 80	1 90
396	Cherry Laid		1 80	1 90

Manila.

Put up in half-thousand boxes, except the 250 and 280, which are in thousand boxes.

NO.	MANILA	SIZES,	6.	6½.
250	Manila New Gov't.....	\$	80	\$ 90
280	Manila New Gov't.....		90	1 00
350	Manila New Gov't.....		95	1 05
360	Manila New Gov't.....		1 00	1 10
360	Manila Full Gov't.....		1 10	1 20
440	Manila Full Gov't.....		1 25	1 35
770	Manila Full Gov't.....		1 40	1 50
880	Manila Full Gov't.....		2 35	2 55

Official Sizes—First Quality, XX.

Put up in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES,	9.	10.	11.
126	White Wove.....	\$3 50	\$3 90	\$4 85
226	White Wove.....	3 70	4 10	5 00
236	Amber Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00
256	Blue Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00
276	Canary Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00
286	Corn Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00

Official Sizes—Full Gov't No. 2, XX.

NO.	SIZES,	9.	10.	11.
426	White Wove.....	\$3 30	\$3 60	\$4 45
436	Amber Laid	3 30	3 60	4 45

Official Sizes—Manila.

Put up in half-thousand boxes. Sizes not priced are not kept in stock.

NO.	SIZES,	9.	10.	11.
350	Manila	\$1 80	\$2 00	\$2 45
360	Manila	1 90	2 10	2 60
380	Manila Ex	3 25	3 70	4 45
440	Manila	2 10	2 25	3 10
770	Manila	2 45	2 70	3 60
880	Manila	4 00	4 25	6 00

We also have in our envelope stock many odd sizes, as well as the regular pay, drug, bank portfolio, etc. Send for our sample box and full price list; also our sample book of Printers' Ruled Goods.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in all
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NO SHELF-WORN JOB LOTS.

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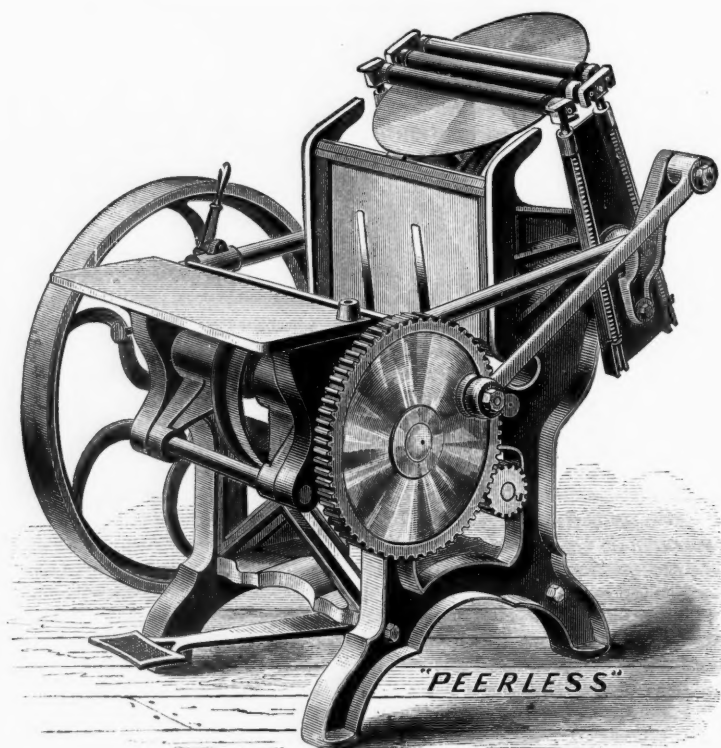


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Price, large size, 2½ by 6 inches, - - \$2.50
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Saves both stock and time. Repeats automatically. Can be attached to any kind of machine where a direct horizontal or vertical movement is to be obtained.

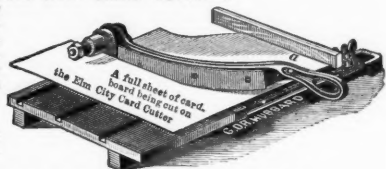
Counting 100,000, \$10.00
" 10,000, 8.00

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Three Revolution, - - -	26 x 57	Universal, - - - -	7 x 11
Two Revolution, 4 Rollers,	32 x 47	Gordon, - - - -	13 x 19
Regular Box Frame Drum, 4 Rollers,	35 x 51	Gordon, - - - -	9 x 13
Regular Drum, 4 Rollers, Old	35 x 51	Gordon, - - - -	7 x 11
Style Frame, - - - -	41 x 55	Liberty, - - - -	10 x 15
Regular Drum, 2 Rollers,	32 x 50	Standard, - - - -	10 x 15
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CAMPBELL PRESSES.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
Two No. 3, Complete, 2 Rollers,	31 x 46	Hoe Hand Press, - -	24 x 36 1/2
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Printers on the look out for desirable second-hand
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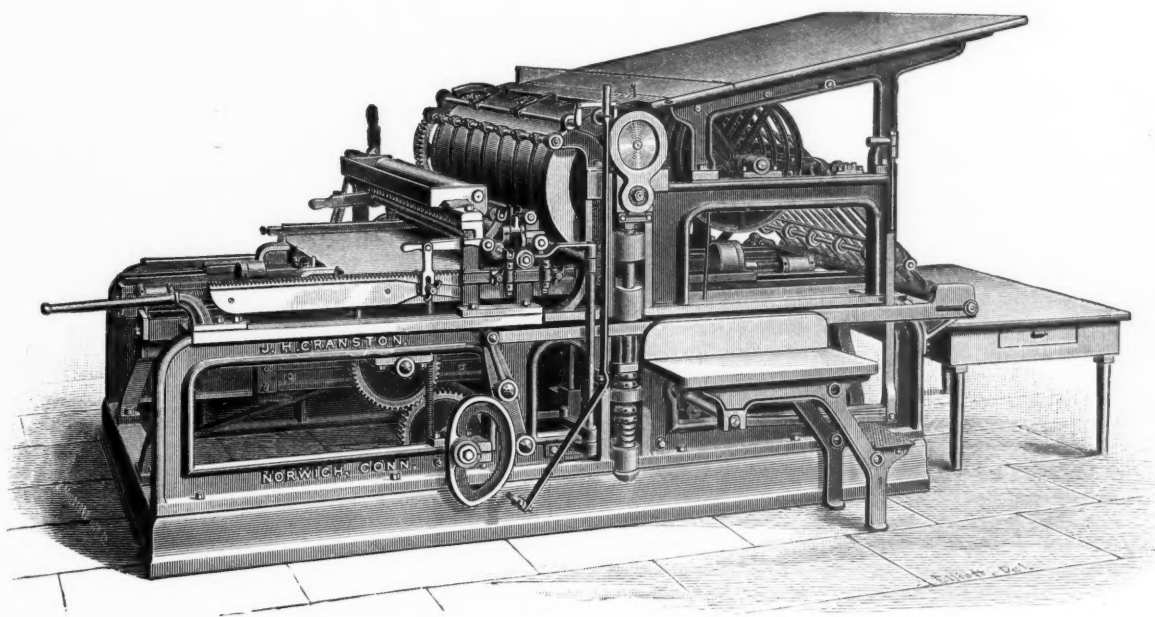
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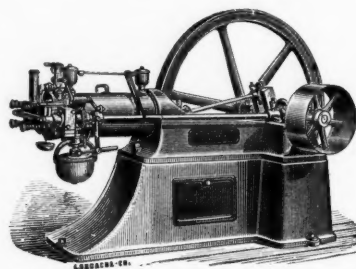
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THE INLAND PRINTER,

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CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1887.

ADVERTISERS' ERRORS.

THERE are a class of inexperienced advertisers, who seem to labor under the hallucination that an immediate return should be received from any advertisement inserted, no matter what its nature. Such men seem to forget that many readers have never heard of the existence of such a man or firm, and consequently believe in making haste slowly. They should remember, it is the constant dripping that wears away the stone, and that the shrewdest and most successful advertisers keep their name and merchandise constantly before the trade, instead of depending on spasmodic efforts. Inquiry on this point, we feel satisfied, will convince every doubting Thomas.

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

AN idea seems to prevail in some quarters, a mistaken one, we believe, that it is policy to be a "hail fellow, well met" in driving a bargain, or concluding a contract. That the "What will you have," becomes a potent factor in clinching the nail on the right side of the fence, and that the man of business who fails to take in the situation, by acting in accordance therewith, generally "gets left." Now, while we admit that this principle is frequently recognized in everyday transactions, and cited as an evidence of preëminent "drumming" capacity, we believe the custom is more honored in the breach than in the observance; or in other words, that the man or firm which leaves the washing-down process severely alone, at least during business hours or business transactions, is sure eventually to be the most successful contestant. "When wine is in, wit is out," is as applicable to bargains made as to friendships formed under its influence. Custom secured under such circumstances seldom passes muster. The dry, unanswerable logic of facts—the balance sheet—generally disperses the glamor, and tells the tale that no pettifoggery can satisfactorily explain.

From a practical standpoint the question arises, Why should a malign influence, or what is equivalent, an unhealthy, illegitimate influence, be required to secure or retain business? We have known some business men who would spend half the profits of a job in treating, in order to make themselves *solid*, while the truth was such action had the very opposite effect, both on the customer and on themselves.

It is a safe axiom to follow, "let every tub stand on its own bottom." It may often be uphill work for some beginners to secure a foothold, but strict attention to business, economy, good work, promptness, and a determination to please, will be more apt to secure the patronage of those who commenced at the foot of the ladder, and who owe their success to an observance of these features, than a lavish desire which costs both time and money—to be on friendly (?) terms with every customer who chances to come along.

Said a well-known representative business man to us a few days ago: "These super-zealous fellows, who invariably treat, when competing for business, frequently overshoot the mark. An old customer of mine, who likes his toddy, but who has cut his eye-teeth, was here this forenoon, with an order, which, he told me, he had half intended giving to a young acquaintance, a new competitor for public favor. 'On my way down town,' said he, 'I accidentally met the party referred to, and told him I intended to have some work done, when he immediately asked me in to take a drink. Well, I accepted the invitation; in fact I had *three* drinks, at his expense, and to make a long story short, I took his whisky, and you have got my custom; that's all there is about it.'"

"He must have been a scurvy fellow," you say? "That's none of my affair. The point I want to make is this, if such tactics fail under such peculiar circumstances, and make such a man *reconsider* his determination, you may be sure they will be as likely to fail with an abstemious customer." And we think so, too.

PRINTING IN THE PENITENTIARY.

THE following is an exact copy of a bill introduced in the Illinois Senate, January 11, by Mr. Chapman, providing for the employment of convicts in the printing and binding of text books for use in the public schools:

A BILL

FOR AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICT LABOR IN MAKING SCHOOL BOOKS AND FOR THEIR FREE DISTRIBUTION TO THOSE ENTITLED TO ADMISSION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, AND FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE ON TEXT BOOKS, PRESCRIBING THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That there shall be employed in making text books for the public schools of the State of Illinois as many of the convicts confined in the penitentiaries at Joliet and Chester as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. Such work shall be performed at and under the direction and control of the penitentiary commissioners of Joliet.

SEC. 3. If at any time there shall not be sufficient number of convicts that can be advantageously employed in such work at Joliet penitentiary, the said commissioners may, on petition to the governor of this state, setting forth their reasons for, and request the transfer of the number required from the penitentiary at Chester to the penitentiary at Joliet, and if the governor shall find that such number suited to the work can be so transferred without disadvantage to the Chester penitentiary, he shall direct that such transfer be made, and thereupon the commissioners of the Chester penitentiary shall cause to be delivered to the proper officers of the Joliet penitentiary the convicts required by such order, and the governor may by order direct that an equal number of convicts not suited to the work of making books be transferred from Joliet to Chester penitentiary, and thereupon the commissioners of Joliet penitentiary shall cause to be delivered to the proper officers of Chester penitentiary the convicts required by such order.

SEC. 4. The commissioners shall, upon the taking effect of this act, employ a general superintendent of printing and bookbinding, who shall be thoroughly skilled in the detail of both departments of printing and bookbinding, and shall be paid a salary not to exceed the sum of three thousand dollars per annum. Such superintendent shall under the direction of said commissioners, have charge and control of those engaged in such work so far as appertains to the manner in which the work is to be performed. Said commissioners shall also employ such number of overseers and instructors as may be required, not to exceed ten in number, and to be paid not to exceed seventy-five dollars per month.

SEC. 5. The commissioners shall, upon the taking effect of this act, advertise for bids for furnishing the plant necessary to advantageously employ at least two hundred and fifty convicts; such advertisement shall be made in the same manner as is now provided by law for advertisement for bids for supplies, and in addition thereto such notice shall be published in at least one daily paper published in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and provided that such machinery shall not cost to exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars. And said commissioners shall also advertise in the same manner from time to time for paper and material required in the making of such books. The commissioners shall reserve the right to reject any and all bids; in case the lowest bid received is not lower, quality and quantity considered, than current or market rates, and in case no bid is accepted, said commissioners may purchase the amount advertised for, upon the market at not to exceed current rates. The material purchased and the help employed under this act, by the commissioners of Joliet penitentiary, shall be paid for by said commissioners according to the terms of this act, and the auditor shall draw his warrant in favor of said commissioners to the amount herein appropriated to their use, upon the order of the board of commissioners signed by the president, and attested by the secretary, with the seal of said institution attached.

SEC. 6. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the State Normal University at Normal, the Principal of the State Normal University at Carbondale, and their successors in office, are hereby constituted a committee on text books for the purpose of providing the matter for a uniform system of text books for the use of the public schools of this state, in the making of which such convict labor shall be employed.

SEC. 7. The committee on text books shall, upon the taking effect of this act, select such of the series of primer and readers as are now published, that are in their opinion, suitable to the wants of the public schools of this state, and if said committee shall find that any of the series so selected are open to free publication without injustice to the compilers, or in violation of the law of copyright, they shall accept such series, but, if the committee shall find all such series so selected fully protected by copyright, they shall thereupon negotiate for the purchase of the copyright for the State of Illinois of one of the series so selected: *Provided, however*, such copyright shall not cost to exceed the sum of five thousand dollars. *And provided further*, that if none of the series so selected can, in the opinion of said committee, be purchased at a reasonable sum, then said committee may use such money in the purchase of manuscript for the readers required, after first giving public notice of the sum offered for each separate grade of readers in at least one of the leading newspapers in at least four of the large cities of this state, and in Boston and Philadelphia for the space of thirty days; the several sums to be paid for the manuscripts selected by said committee, and none be accepted, except such as fully meet the requirements of the committee. Said sum so to be paid to be certified to the auditor upon bills of particulars by said committee, and the auditor shall draw his warrant therefor.

SEC. 8. The public schools shall first be supplied with readers, commencing with the first, or primer grade, and as soon as all the county superintendents of this state have been supplied with readers for distribution as hereinafter provided, said committee on text books shall proceed in the same manner as provided for securing the copyright or manuscript for readers to secure manuscript for the following text books, not to exceed in cost of, for speller, \$500; writing book, \$300; mental arithmetic, \$1,500; practical arithmetic, \$1,500; geography, \$2,000, and grammar, as they may be required.

SEC. 9. The books, when made, shall be subject to the order of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and shall be packed and shipped from the Joliet penitentiary to the county superintendents of schools, in such number, and at such times as he may direct. *Provided*, no county shall be supplied with a second grade or series of books until every county in the state is furnished with the first grade or series.

SEC. 10. The county superintendent shall, upon receipt of any school books, receipt in duplicate for same, sending one receipt to the commissioners, of Joliet penitentiary, and one to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; and the county superintendent shall forthwith deliver to the township treasurer of school fund, in each township in his county, such proportion of the books received as the number of scholars in such township may bear to the total number of scholars in the county. Such township treasurer shall make receipts in duplicate, sending one to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and one to the county superintendent, and said township treasurer shall distribute said books to the directors of the several school districts of his township, in the same proportion as is provided in this section for distribution by the county superintendent. Said directors shall receipt in duplicate for said books, sending one to the township treasurer and one to the county superintendent. The school directors shall, at the commencement of any term of school, deliver to the teacher such books as are held by them belonging to the state, and such teachers shall receipt in duplicate, one of which shall be given to the directors, and one shall be sent to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and it is hereby made the duty of the teacher receiving such books to distribute the same to the scholars, and at the end of the term collect and return such books, under such rules as the board of directors may prescribe.

SEC. 11. For the purpose of purchasing the necessary machinery and material required, and for paying the help as by this act provided,

and for the purchase of copyright and manuscript, the sum of \$250,000 is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. The moneys hereby appropriated to be paid as hereinbefore provided.

In the name and in behalf of the printers of the United States in general, and the printers of Illinois in particular—employers and employes alike—and kindred trades, directly and indirectly connected therewith, THE INLAND PRINTER protests against the infamy sought to be perpetrated by the passage of this bill. A more rascally or preposterous measure was never submitted to the consideration of intelligent men; though we have too much faith in the honest, hard, practical common-sense of our legislators to believe that it will be received with other than a smile of incredulity, and consequently be quietly consigned to the "tomb of the Capulets." From every standpoint in which it is viewed it is so supremely ridiculous, so grotesquely absurd, so utterly impracticable, that it is difficult to believe it could have been hatched in the noddle of other than an escaped lunatic or crack-brained enthusiast.

Scarcely had the seal of condemnation been placed on the contract system, as practiced in our penal institutions, by the voters of the state, by a majority so emphatic that the verdict could not be misconstrued, than a measure, more infamous in character, is attempted to be saddled on an industry, the followers of which are universally recognized as belonging to the most intelligent class of skilled mechanics, and in which qualifications of no mean order are absolutely indispensable to make a proficient—by substituting the state as the taskmaster for a firm or corporation. What the people proposed to kill, and what they *did kill*, was the system which compelled three or four branches of industry to bear the brunt of the crime of the state; and he must be a compound of knavery and ignorance, who, in the face of such a verdict, has the shameless effrontery to seek to thus override the expressed will of the people. "Stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," is a rather unprofitable business, as our Jerseyville embryo statesman will find to his cost before we have done with him.

But a truce to denunciation. Let us look at the proposed measure, from a standpoint of practicability, justice, benefit to the state, and see if it can be justified under any circumstances.

1. As to the *practicability* of the project. Experience, the safest finger-post, has demonstrated that all similar attempts have proved disastrous failures—as illustrated by experiments in New York and California penal institutions, where the plant, which had cost thousands of dollars, was disposed of for an old song—and no valid reason can be assigned why the present one will prove an exception to the rule; also that *four years'* apprenticeship is the *minimum* required to turn out an ordinarily qualified printer. Now, if such is the case, under the most favorable circumstances, when youth, intelligence and a desire to excel, even when brought into hourly contact with proficient workmen, ever ready to assist and suggest, and under direct supervision, how many years would be necessary to make a proficient out of a

vice-steeped, hardened, ignorant, brutalized, *callous-fingered* criminal, and how many supervisors or instructors would be required for this task? It is true the bill provides for the employment of those who are "suited to the work," and that the inmates of the Chester penitentiary, deemed qualified, may be transferred to Joliet, but it is equally true that the *long-term* convicts only would be available, and these, as a rule, are those who have reached manhood's estate, and are the most ignorant and depraved within the prison walls. The services of the five years or lesser term convicts, the most numerous and intelligent class, would be worthless, because their terms of servitude would have expired before their services could be made available. It is safe to assert that not one convict in fifty would be worth his salt at such a calling, and that the money spent in this chimerical project would be a direct robbery of the taxpaying community. It is more than likely, however, that after the exchequer of the state had been depleted of \$250,000, the discovery (?) would be made that convicts furnished poor material out of which to make printers, that in fact the game wasn't worth the name; and a grand opportunity in which addition, subtraction, division and *silence*, would play a conspicuous part, would be afforded. Again, it is a mistaken idea to suppose that the work referred to would be of the simplest character, and that little if any proficiency would be required to produce it. On the contrary, many of the books called for, especially those illustrative of arithmetic and geography, would demand not only the services of skilled printers, but those possessing the ability of an artist.

The inducements and remuneration offered the so-called instructors, \$75 per month, are such that none but those who *deserved* to be inmates, would accept such positions. Qualified workmen, who can make \$100 per month, and at the same time associate with craftsmen of character, *outside* the confines of a penitentiary, are not very apt to surrender their freedom and privileges, and manhood, for the sake of practically becoming the companions of convicted felons, and at the same time degrade an honorable calling, honorably learned, for less than the average wages paid *outside*. Besides, the number provided for is so ludicrously small, in proportion to the duties required, and the number to be employed, that none but a characterless botch would accept the responsibility attached thereto.

2. From a standpoint of *justice*, the proposal is equally indefensible. For the sake of argument let us concede that the, to us, chimerical project, *can* be successfully carried out, the pertinent question presents itself, why should respectable, law-abiding, tax-paying citizens, who have given a number of the best years of their lives to learn the printing trade, and who are dependent on their vocation to support their wives and families, be deprived of their means of sustenance, and become an unwilling, vicarious sacrifice? Why, under the specious plea of furnishing free school books, in order to save a few pennies, (a proposition which even the poorest mechanic in the state would reject with scorn, under such circumstances and at such a price), should an incalculable injury be

inflicted on men who have done no wrong? The proposition to utilize the services of the thoroughly vicious, as a means of providing instruction for the rising generation, or the inculcation of virtue, is a parody on common sense, and is as ludicrous as would be the attempt of the father of lies to make himself the expounder of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

But apart from the injury such a system would inflict on the workman, a gross injustice would also be entailed on many business men whose pecuniary interests would be materially jeopardized. Why should printers, publishers, bookbinders, and other employers of labor, whose capital is invested in legitimate business, be compelled to close their establishments or change their character, in order that those *able and willing* to pay for school books, should receive them at the expense of the state, and at the expense also of free, honest labor?

In conclusion, Mr. Chapman, allow us to suggest a better method of employing the convict labor of the state than by taking the bread out of the mouths of honest, hard-working men.

Establish a law institute; employ a dozen shysters, two dozen, if necessary—in fact, we believe you would make a first-rate overseer yourself—to expound to the convicts the principles of common law, instruct them in the preparation of briefs, to be furnished

free to all litigants appearing before the supreme court, and initiate them in general into the mysteries of a calling for which they are peculiarly qualified. Ridiculous? Certainly not so ridiculous as your own proposition, and equally as just and practicable. There are but eighteen convicts among the 2,500 incarcerated in the Joliet and Chester penitentiaries, who claim, in some manner or at some time, to have been directly or indirectly identified with the printing business, furnishing in round number *one representative to one hundred and forty inmates*, and yet you have the shameless effrontery to attempt to make a profession with such a record, bear the brunt of a great portion of the crime of the state. We know the proposition is not original, but the moral obliquity displayed in its advocacy, proves that there are some legislators who lack a moral more than an educational training.

But some wiseacre will ask: "What are *we* to do with *our* convicts?" We have proven time and again, how they may be employed without seriously trenching on the domain of free labor. This is begging the question, however, and should be answered by those who are

paid to devise ways and means to do so. "Keep your foot off my toe, sir," said a gentleman the other evening to a fellow-passenger in a disagreeably crowded street car. "Where shall I put it sir, if I do?" "That is your business, not mine. All I want you to do is to leave my corn alone."

Printers of Illinois, employers and employes alike, do your duty in the premises, and it will be more difficult to find the enacting clause of this bill than to find a lost needle in a haystack.

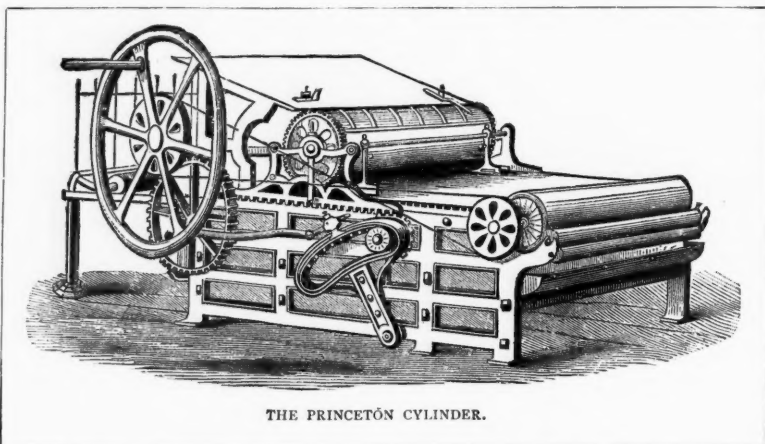
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING PRESS.

THE PRINCETON CYLINDER INTRODUCED IN 1855, AND THE DEGENER CYLINDER PATENTED NOVEMBER 5, 1861.

TWO more examples of the proof-press style of cylinder presses remain to be considered. The "Princeton," about which little now seems known, was the invention of Mr. John T. Robinson, a printer of Princeton, New Jersey,

and was probably built in view of the offer made by the late George Bruce, of New York, of some \$500 or \$600 for a good, reliable press, for the publication of country newspapers, and which machine should be afforded at a reasonable price. In this press, a cut of



THE PRINCETON CYLINDER.

which we reproduce, the bed to receive the form or types was stationary, and a revolving cylinder was employed. The cylinder was provided with nippers receiving the sheet from the feed board, and was revolved over the stationary bed by gear wheels on its ends, engaging with racks upon the upper sides of the frames of the machine.

The cylinder was supported upon a shaft carried in standards on the under sides of which were racks; the one upon the fly-wheel side of press, as shown in the engraving, engaging with a gear wheel upon the inner side of a stand, upon the outer end of which was a gear wheel driven by an internal toothed rocking segment, connected by a connection to a cog-wheel, deriving its motion from the fly-wheel, turned by hand, through a pinion upon the fly-wheel shaft.

Thus, the cylinder was moved from the front of the machine over the bed, and caused to revolve in its transit, so that the sheet would be presented to the type, printed and return with the cylinder to be piled by the fly.

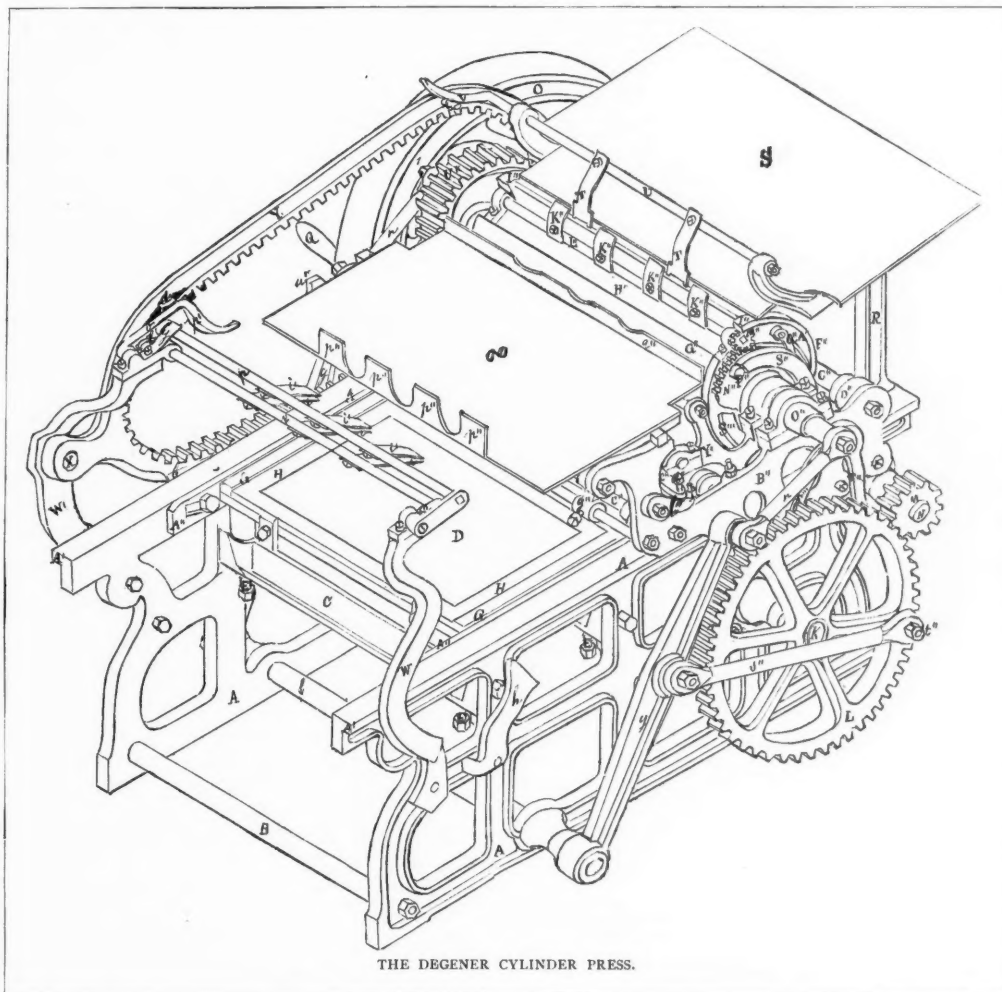
The inking rollers, of course, traveled in advance of the cylinder, and received a charge of ink from the ink

cylinder, supplied by a fountain, and imparted the same to the types on the return movement of the printing cylinder.

The capacity of the press was from five hundred to eight hundred per hour, and the prices were exceedingly moderate: thus, a press with a bed 20 by 28, was afforded for \$400, and one 44 by 28½ for \$525. The cost of time of machinist sent to set the press up, was \$1.50 per day and expenses, but this, the reader must remember, was thirty years ago, and before the high prices caused by the war and the formation of trades unions. Several of these presses

To the kindness of Mr. C. S. Robinson, son of the inventor, and carrying on the printing business at Princetown, N. J., we are indebted for the meager data respecting it, but as he was very young at the time it was built and sold, his recollection of it is necessarily limited.

After Mr. Degener, who previously had left the employ of the late G. P. Gordon, had fairly got his Liberty press introduced to the trade, he turned his attention to the construction of a cylinder press, an illustration of which is given below. This machine was patented November 5, 1861, and contained many new and ingenious features.



THE DEGENER CYLINDER PRESS.

were made and sold. Our old friend, L. M. Grist, of Yorkville, South Carolina, had one, the *Democratic Press*, at Skowhegan, Maine, as well as the Canton (Ill.) *Register*, were printed for many years on a Princeton, and the purchasers were apparently satisfied, and so expressed themselves.

But with the commencement of the war, the business was brought to a close, never to be revived, and "the Princeton" lives only in the memory of the printers of 1850-1860, and probably not a single press of this particular make can be found running in the United States today.

Like the Princeton, the Newbury, and others of this class, the bed was stationary, and the cylinder was revolved over it by means of the endless rack upon one side of the machine, the rack rising and falling, rising that the cylinder should effect its own clearance, and be lifted from off the face of the type on its return movement, and falling, that as the cylinder, with the sheet to be printed, passed over the type, the position of the cylinder relatively to the type, would allow the sheet to be printed.

The printed sheet was not flied as had been the common practice, but was released from the cylinder after

having been printed by a series of supplemental nippers, and deposited upon a pile-table, printed side up.

The cylinder carriage in which was held the cylinder, was driven by a crank movement, and the rack was vibrated by means of a cam, in the main wheel of the press, engaging with a stud and roller inserted in a projecting portion of the rack, so that, as stated, the cylinder revolved through engagement with the rack.

The feature of piling the sheet without the use of a fly, but by means of the supplemental nippers and pile-board, was exceedingly novel and ingenious.

Those who have read the description of the Davis cylinder, will note how closely these two inventors carried out this particular mode of disposing of the printed sheet, and that the ways and means adopted by Degener were far simpler and fully as efficient.

The inking apparatus, not shown as distinctly as we could wish, in the engraving presented, consisted of the form rollers carried over the stationary form, a fountain and a cylinder, and intermediate roller.

By an ingenious mechanism, the frame carrying this cylinder and intermediate roller was swiveled, and by or through the motion of the cylinder carriage, was tripped, so as to throw the cylinder and intermediate roller away from the form rollers and up to the duct roller of the fountain, for a supply of ink. One of these machines was built and placed in operation in a city office, but for some unknown reasons the manufacture was not continued. The operation of this one machine is reported to have been satisfactory, and at that time, a quarter of a century ago, the machine attracted much attention.

The feeling, however, as already stated, in connection with the subject of cylinder presses, was strongly in the belief that the "Napier" principle was the true system, and any departure from it was not kindly received. In truth, it perhaps may be said that too much conservatism in the direction of the cylinder machine has operated more to retard the growth of this particular class of machinery than of any other.

By all means "hold on to that which is good," but in doing so, be not too anxious to condemn a something else, without first giving it a fair trial.

(To be continued.)

LEFT OVER.

SEVERAL articles from valued contributors, among them, "Notes on Wood Engraving," by S. W. Fallis, and "A Discussion on Job Composition," by Gustav Boehm, were received too late for insertion in the present number. Will appear in our next.

WE have no sympathy with or faith in the predictions of the business man who is never satisfied with the outlook, who can never see a silver lining to, or a rift in, the clouds. There are, unhappily, a number of persons identified with the trade, who always have the same sing-song story to tell from January to December—Job's comforters—croakers, who even when business is all that can be desired, are eternally insisting that there is next to nothing doing, and that the trade has gone to the dogs.

These people are unmitigated nuisances, whose only design seems to be to chill the marrow and mar the enterprise of the wide-awake worker. The sooner they bid good-bye to an active career, the better.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING OUTLINE CUTS FOR NEWSPAPERS, ETC.

Questions as to how outline cuts for newspapers, etc., are made, and for an easy method for making negatives direct from the tracings, repeatedly come to this office. Many, no doubt, who do not write us, are asking the same questions in their minds. We accordingly answer these inquiries at length.

As to making outline cuts for newspapers, etc., the following rules are to be observed:

1. With salt paper, or on plain silver prints. First, have a silver print, about double the size of the cut desired, made from the photograph or picture to be drawn; this silver print is, of course, not to be toned, as you could not thus bleach it out after the drawing is made, but is to appear in its natural reddish tint only.

Upon this you draw, with jet black India ink, with a drawing or fine steel pen: draw the features and general outline with bold lines; especially the eyes should be marked and very distinct; the hair should be treated like massive forms. Draw the darkest shadows first with heavy, solid lines, or even compact black spots; then the minor forms of the hair in lighter lines; draw nothing at all in the lighter portions of the hair; this gives the drawing the appearance of plastic relief. If the portrait has a mustache or whiskers, treat them the same way, black in the darkest shadows, and but a few fine lines merely to indicate the general form. If the face of the cut is to be less than one inch, it is advisable not to draw any shading in the face, unless you are sure your printer will not fill it up in printing.

The shading in faces must be done delicately; use fine lines and run them to conform with the form of the features, always curving them to the form of cheek, nose or neck.

The neck should generally have more shading than the cheek; the shirt and collar should be in fine outlines only; the outline of coat-collar, lappel, etc., to be in decided lines, and it always looks well to have the coat shaded; draw one layer of lines on the shadows; let the lines be thicker where shadows are stronger, and running off, gradually finer and thinner, toward the light. Now run another layer of lines over the whole coat or dark garment, running transverse or crossways over the first layer of lines; never cross the lines a second time, which would form a third layer, because this would blur the work, and smudge up in printing.

After the drawing is done, bleach it, so as to remove the photographic tint, by immersing it, or pouring over it a solution of one part of bichloride of mercury dissolved in ten to twelve parts of alcohol, and five parts of distilled or rain water. (This is very poisonous.) Then have a negative made of the size required, and proceed according to plan for zinc-etching.

2. To make outline drawings without silver print.

All cuts which are to be of the same size as original photograph or drawing can be made direct with pen and ink upon a good, clear tracing paper, which has no speckles or spots, without a silver print.

Draw your picture the same as above described, by pinning the tracing paper with thumb tacks over the original.

A negative is easily made from a tracing by contact with a dry plate, or, better yet, with the new improved negative films, expressly made for such a purpose. In this manner everybody can make their own negatives in a few minutes merely with the photographic printing frame; no camera or lens is required, as long as the drawing requires no reducing or enlarging.

Another very simple way of making a negative direct from the tracing is by means of the photo-gelatine transfer paper, such as is used in photo-lithography or photo-stigmography. Sensitize and dry it exactly as in the manner described for photo-stigmography, by drying upon a glass plate. Lay the tracing in the printing frame (face down will make a regular negative, face up will make a reversed negative); upon this lay the sensitized gelatine paper. Expose to sunlight two to

four minutes, or in scattered light from ten to fifteen minutes. Examine the print; as soon as it is of brownish color on the face, the exposure is ready. If sufficiently exposed, the design will be slightly visible on back of paper. After the print is inked in the usual manner, and just before putting it in water, it is powdered with very fine graphite. After laying in water for thirty minutes it is developed. When perfectly dry it is rendered translucent by oiling the back, as described in previous article, in Vol. VII.

The prints, after developing, can also be dried on a plate of glass coated with vaseline, so as to render this paper negative quite smooth and perfectly flat, and the print can be dusted or powdered after drying with graphite or fine gold bronze; this renders it very opaque.

In this way negatives can be made from printed cuts, or illustrations, if they have no printing on the back and the paper is not too thick. Of course it is preferable, and, in most cases, necessary, to make the paper translucent with a preparation.

In drawing buildings or views, always draw the principal outlines first, then the windows, then the cornices or trimmings. The windows are generally drawn in solid black, and only one line drawn around it to indicate the window frame or casing. Use but little and light shading. All shading on buildings should be in diagonal lines. To indicate a shadow of a cornice or any projection, use perpendicular lines.

Trees and foliage are outlined in freehand style in broken lines, and shaded but little in short diagonal or irregular lines.—*American Lithographer and Printer.*

ZINCOGRAPHY AND ZINCO PROCESS.

This subject, concerning which a question appears under the head of correspondence, in the present issue, will, doubtless, interest a wider circle of readers, and we have, therefore, dealt somewhat more fully with the matter in this article than we otherwise should. We may add, that the whole process of making zinco-blocks is fully described and illustrated in the handbook on zincography, published, at the price of half-a-crown, by Messrs. Wyman & Sons.

The question put by our correspondent as to zincography, which means drawing upon (in line or chalk) zinc plates, and printing therefrom, as a substitute for stone, would seem rather to refer to zincotype blocks; but as the two processes are very similar up to a certain point, we give the following description:

The zinc plates for either, are sold ready polished, and differ only in thickness, the zinco-block being four times as thick as those used for drawing upon. The zinc for drawing upon is not ready for graining until it has been washed with strong potash, and rinsed in clear water, and the graining must be done with sand and water, in a manner similar to that adopted for the stone. If for chalk work, it must be very sharp in the grain, or it will not take the chalk; if for ink, in line or stipple, an inferior grain will do. In case of drawing anything that may require erasing, the zinc must on no account be scraped, as it would roll up solid black; it is better to take out, with a piece of clean rag dipped in benzine, anything that is wrong and let it dry, when the chalk or ink may be used without fear, over the same part. For convenience of working, the white portions may be stopped out as on stone, but the gum used should have a few drops of glacial acetic acid or nitric acid mixed with it to the strength one would use for a "strong etch" on stone.

When the drawing is completed, take a solution made as follows, and etch the plate with it for ten minutes, not longer: Put two dozen nut-galls into a saucepan (preferably one glazed with earthenware) and cover them with a pint of water; simmer over slow fire until it is reduced to half a pint or rather less; strain through fine muslin into a clean vessel, and let it stand 'until cold; or it may be kept in a stoppered bottle. Take of strong gum and the above tincture of galls equal parts, and add a drop or two of glacial acetic or nitric acid; the former is preferable, as, in washing, the acetate of zinc is more soluble than the nitrate.

This solution should be rapidly passed over the plate, whether chalk or lime, just as the "etch" over a stone. After ten minutes etching, wash off with a clean sponge and plenty of water, and roll up in the

usual way, bringing it up with a roller. Some prefer to allow the plate to dry all over during the rolling up, and keep rolling until the whole plate is one black mass, when they wash out the job with "turps" and water, and roll up again; others are careful to prevent the plate drying in the white or clear parts by wiping very frequently with a very slight etch of gum and acetic acid, feeding the job with the roller all the time, in between. If a transfer is required, a few impressions should be run off before again washing out, when the job will be found strong enough to roll up in re-transfer (litho) ink, and the transfers pulled may be put down upon polished zinc for the bath.

Zinco-blocks for letterpress printing must be polished, unless perhaps for coarse poster work. The grained surface would not answer in the printing. To polish the zinc, take the ordinary pumice-powder, very fine, and, with a piece of soft, preferably linen rag, and a little water, rub it down till an even polished surface appears; after which, with the same powder, dry, complete the polishing till the surface reflects like a mirror. Immediately put the transfer down exactly as if it were stone; then, before rolling up, dip it in a very weak bath for a minute or so, and rinse and dry without heating. It should not be washed out, but rolled up in litho ink, and may then be put in the trough and rocked in the usual way, being heated from time to time, and rolled again with the ordinary varnish.

Sufficient care is not usually exhibited in England in biting up these plates for zinco-blocks. The writer has had the advantage of seeing the process as conducted in Paris, where the plates are carefully examined through a strong magnifying-glass, and, if any tendency to undermine the lines is shown on arriving at a certain depth, the operator takes a varnish brush and protects the shelving sides with it, and also touches up any parts of the surface which seem feeble. If any specks of "scum," or "dirt," adhere to the sides of the lines, or among the chalking, he takes a graver and cuts them away, taking care to touch each graver-cut with varnish, so as to prevent the subsequent bath from undermining the line. To this care is due the superiority of the French, and, for that matter, the American process-work. Some houses, before subjecting the transfer on zinc to the weak bath, etch it with the tincture of galls and gum for five or six minutes, which will clear away all scum, and then rinse off with cold clear water, and immerse in the bath.

Almost every operator has his own favorite mixture of ink for rolling up the zinco-block during the biting-up, which he pretends to keep a profound secret; but anything which will feed the job, and prevent the acids in the trough from impoverishing it, will answer the purpose satisfactorily. Cobbler's wax, resin, and white or yellow wax, all of which are rendered fluent by the heated plate, in various proportions of admixture, form the bases. Like the earlier receipts for transfer paper, re-transfer paper, transfer and re-transfer ink, and the photographic processes of earlier days, there always has been an amount of pretended secrecy that imposed upon the credulity of the many, but had no reality about it. Once the principle is understood, the rest goes without saying.—*Printing Times and Lithograph, London.*

SPIRITED COMPETITION.

In 1863, there was published in pamphlet form a lecture by J. Moore, London, bearing the title "A History of the Rise and Progress of the Art of Printing." It is well worthy of perusal by the printer of today, and highly interesting to the general reader. From it we select the following account of a spirited competition at an auction sale of books, for the possession of the first edition of "Boccaccio's Decameron":

"Some of the productions of the early printers are really exquisite and no adequate conception can be formed of the eagerness manifested by bibliographers for their possession. A graphic description is given by Dr. Dibdin, of the sale by auction, in London, of one of these typographical gems. The great object of attraction was the first edition of 'Boccaccio's Decameron,' an exceedingly rare and choice book, printed at Venice, in 1478. Its size was folio, and bound in red morocco. The sale took place in St. James' square, on the 17th of June, 1811, and in the catalogue were to be found some of the choicest specimens of the early printers. This valuable collection

was the property of the late Duke of Roxburgh, who spared no expense in accumulating these typographical antiquities. The attendance on the morning of the sale was overflowing, and several of the principal competitors were members of the aristocracy. The honor of firing the first shot at this sale was due to a gentleman of Shropshire, who bid one hundred guineas for this single book. After a short pause the bidding rose to five hundred guineas; and now commenced the contest in earnest. A thousand guineas were bid by Earl Spencer, to which the Marquis of Blandford added 'ten.' The battle was now confined to these two noblemen, and all eyes were turned toward them; you might have heard a pin drop, such was the interest excited. After several random shots had been fired, 'two thousand pounds' were offered by the marquis. Then it was that Earl Spencer, like a prudent general, began to think it was a useless expenditure of ammunition, seeing that his antagonist was as fresh as at the outset. For a quarter of a minute he paused. Again his countenance was marked with a fixed determination to gain the prize, and the biddings were renewed. 'Two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds!' said Lord Spencer. The spectators were now absolutely electrified. The marquis quietly adds his 'ten,' and there was an end of the contest. Not the least surprising incident of this extraordinary sale is, that the marquis already possessed a copy of this work, which wanted a few leaves at the end; he therefore paid this enormous sum for the honor of possessing merely a few pages."

CONDITION OF ENGLISH PRINTING TRADE.

The condition of the English printing trade is interestingly reviewed by the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. Prices for printing are declining, so that 1,000 double-demy placards, or 10,000 handbills can be obtained by any "cutting" customer, at about half the price they could get them, even ten years ago. Nearly all kinds of work are subject to this gradual depreciation. Firms who take large contracts yearly, find that to retain the work, they must gradually lower their prices; if not, someone else will step in and take the job. This lowering system is well exhibited in the London school board tenders. From schedule prices — practically those which were published only a few months ago — the terms have got down to 57½ per cent below. The same thing is taking place everywhere, although it does not come so prominently before the public. This is accounted for in two items. News paper is extremely cheap, though good qualities of writings and printings have declined not more than 10 per cent in a few years. Except job lots, and now and then an exceptionally cheap bargain, the printer gains a decline of not over 10 per cent in the price of the paper that he uses, below the price of ten or a dozen years ago. Wages of compositors have not been reduced, hours of labor have declined in some places to nine, and composing machines have made no alteration in the cost of composition. There is no reduction in the cost of this item to printers.

But there has been a saving in the use of presses. It is interesting to read that, among our slow-going cousins across the water, the power press has almost superseded the hand press. Larger and larger machines have been brought into use. Thirty years ago, a man and a boy would work a press, and print 300 quarto circulars in an hour. Nowadays, eight, twelve, or sixteen will be stereotyped, and laid down on a large machine, worked still by a man and a boy only, and 16,000 to 20,000 an hour of that self-same circular can be produced. On the other hand, stereotyping reduces this saving, and so does the immensely greater cost of the large press, and the rent of the larger space that it occupies. "There is extra trouble in wetting down big sheets. Any accident may involve the spoiling of the sixteen plates. There is much greater waste of ink in washing up. Any sheet of paper spoiled means the spoiling of sixteen copies. There is the cost of power, gas or steam — if the latter, of looking after the engine, getting in coals, etc. In fact, there is a host of expenses now incurred which were not in existence when printing was carried on as hand-worked business. Large establishments involve large costs, too, in superintendence, and in bookkeeping, and checking of incomings and outgoings." The net saving in the use of presses is not over 15 per cent, so that this, added to the 10 per cent saved in paper, makes

a saving of 25 per cent in doing business below the old time way of doing it. "Yet the general average cost of printing has gone down 50 per cent. The difference of 25 per cent has gone out of the pocket of the printer. In other words, printing is a worse business than it was, for profit, by 25 per cent." The American printer, too, is suffering under this cut-throat system of competition, and he will keep on suffering more and more until employing printers have a pool to save themselves from ruin.—*The Paper World*.

COLORING POSTER PAPERS.

The following concerning the coloring of cheap shelf and poster papers, is from an English source:

"All papers are colored in pulp while it is yet in the engine. The stock is, to some extent, selected and treated to suit the different colors, and the coloring material must be managed with great care and good judgment in order to produce a deep brilliant color. Coloring paper is a very different process from that of dyeing wool, yarn, or cloth; in dyeing them, if the color is not right the first time, they can be dipped again and again until it is right; but the paper maker has no such opportunity; he may, indeed, change it by adding uncolored pulp, or more coloring matter to the pulp in the stuff chest, but this course is always attended with a loss of time and material. Coloring paper is, therefore, a specialty in the art of paper making, and comparatively few men are capable of producing a full line of good colors. In this connection, 'Papyrus,' in 'Chats about Paper-Making,' says: 'A paper maker's book of recipes for colors is indeed a curiosity in its way; but with these he can and does produce handsomely colored papers, whereas, a practical dyer of cloth, or even a chemist, makes awful havoc when he attempts to dye paper; he is more successful in making ugly messes and nauseous smells than anything else.' It is not considered best to give precise recipes for coloring paper, as a little difference in the stock or its treatment, or in the management of the coloring material will produce results very different from those looked for, and then fault is found with the recipe or its maker. The best that can be done is to give general directions, and indicate what coloring matter should be employed and how it should be managed. For blues generally, the prussian blue, made according to the recipes already given, may be employed, varying the quantity of blue used according to the shade or color desired. To make a purple blue, fine roseine is to be employed, using enough to produce the effect. If a black blue is wanted, a little bichromate of potash has a good affect in that direction. A good common dark blue is obtained by using unbleached gunny bagging or jute, thirty per cent, and wood pulp, seventy per cent, colored with about five gallons of blue and one quarter ounce of fine roseine to one hundred pounds of paper. A brighter blue is made by using white hard stock and wood pulp in the same proportions and the same coloring. Coarse, common blue paper may be made by putting the color ingredients into the engine, among the pulp, but, although this is practiced to some extent, it is not recommended. The dry form of prussian blue, already named, will give the same colors as the above, and as it can be thrown into the engine dry, it is the most convenient to use. It will be observed in the foregoing recipes that forty pounds of yellow prussiate of potash give forty gallons of blue; it is therefore an easy matter to calculate the cost of any shade of blue made by it. If blue paper colored with prussian blue is exposed to the fumes of ammonia it becomes quite red, and this suggests the idea that by the use of ammonia a prussian blue may be made having a reddish shade, thereby dispensing, to some extent, with the use of red, and making a more permanent color."

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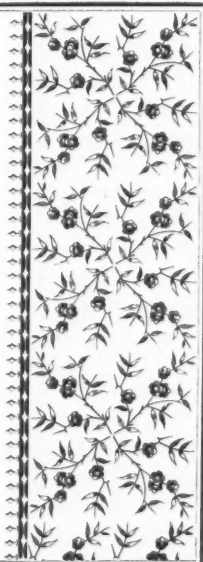
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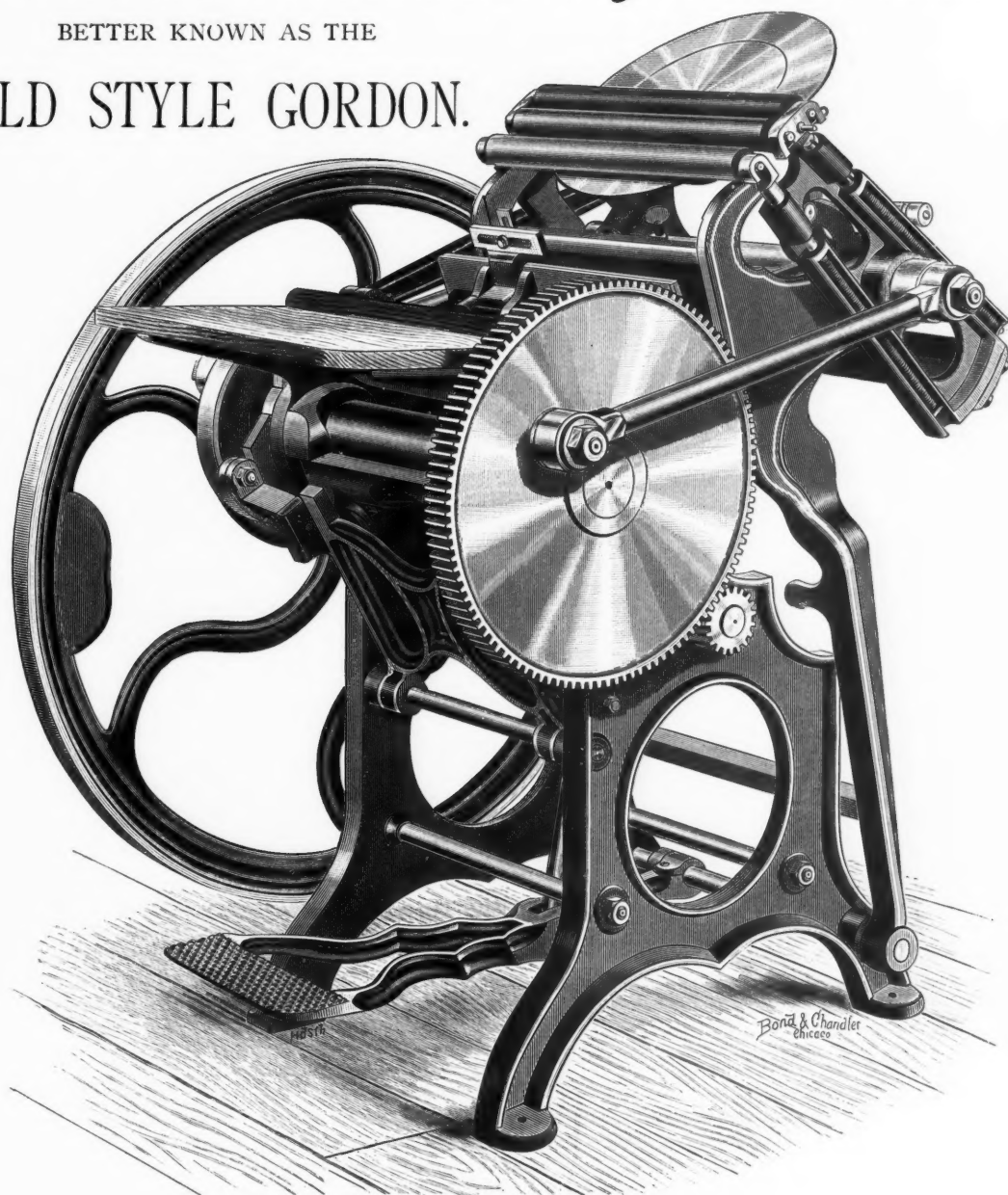
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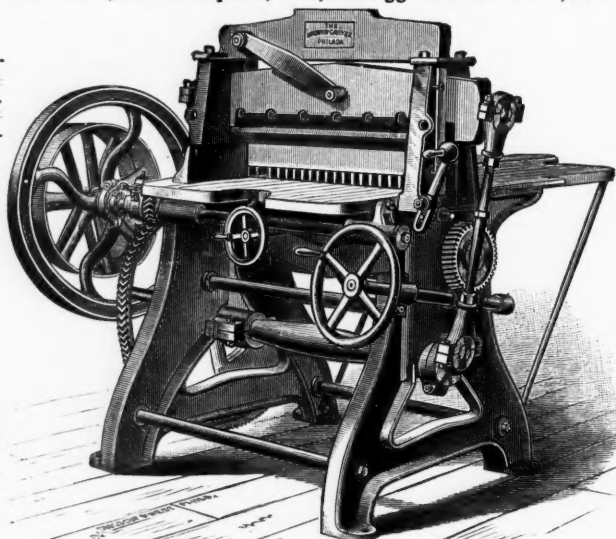
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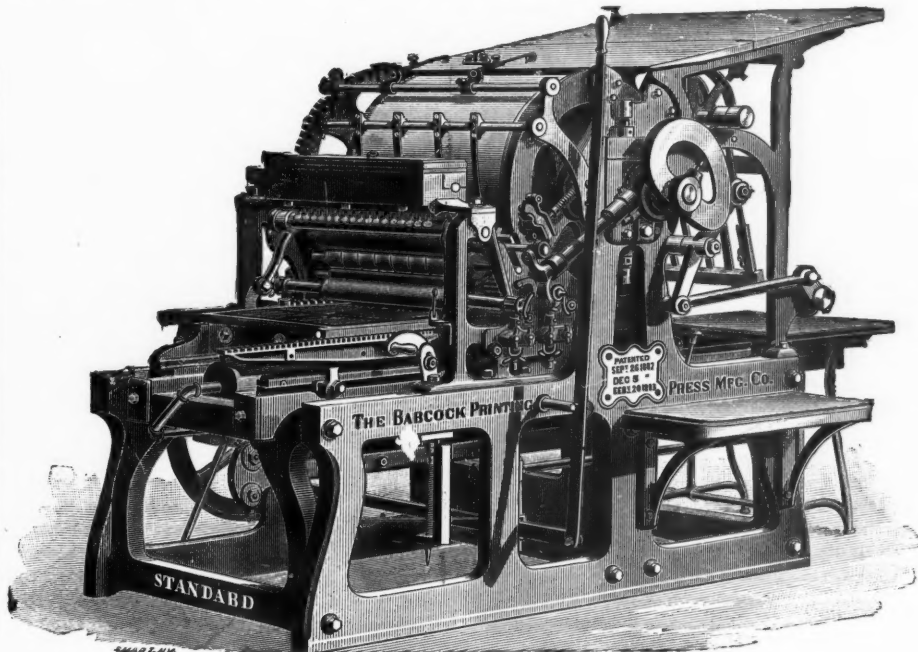
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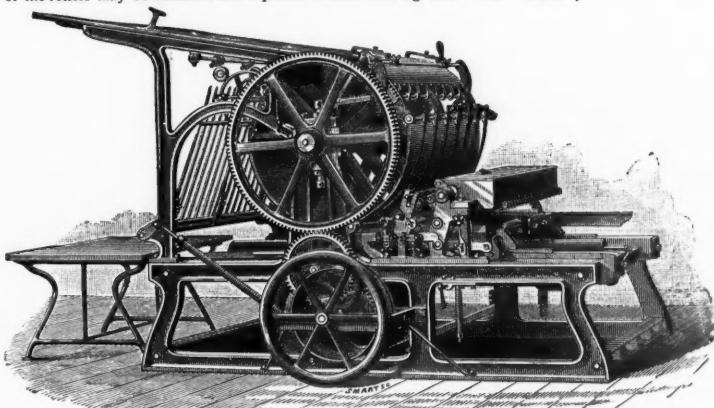
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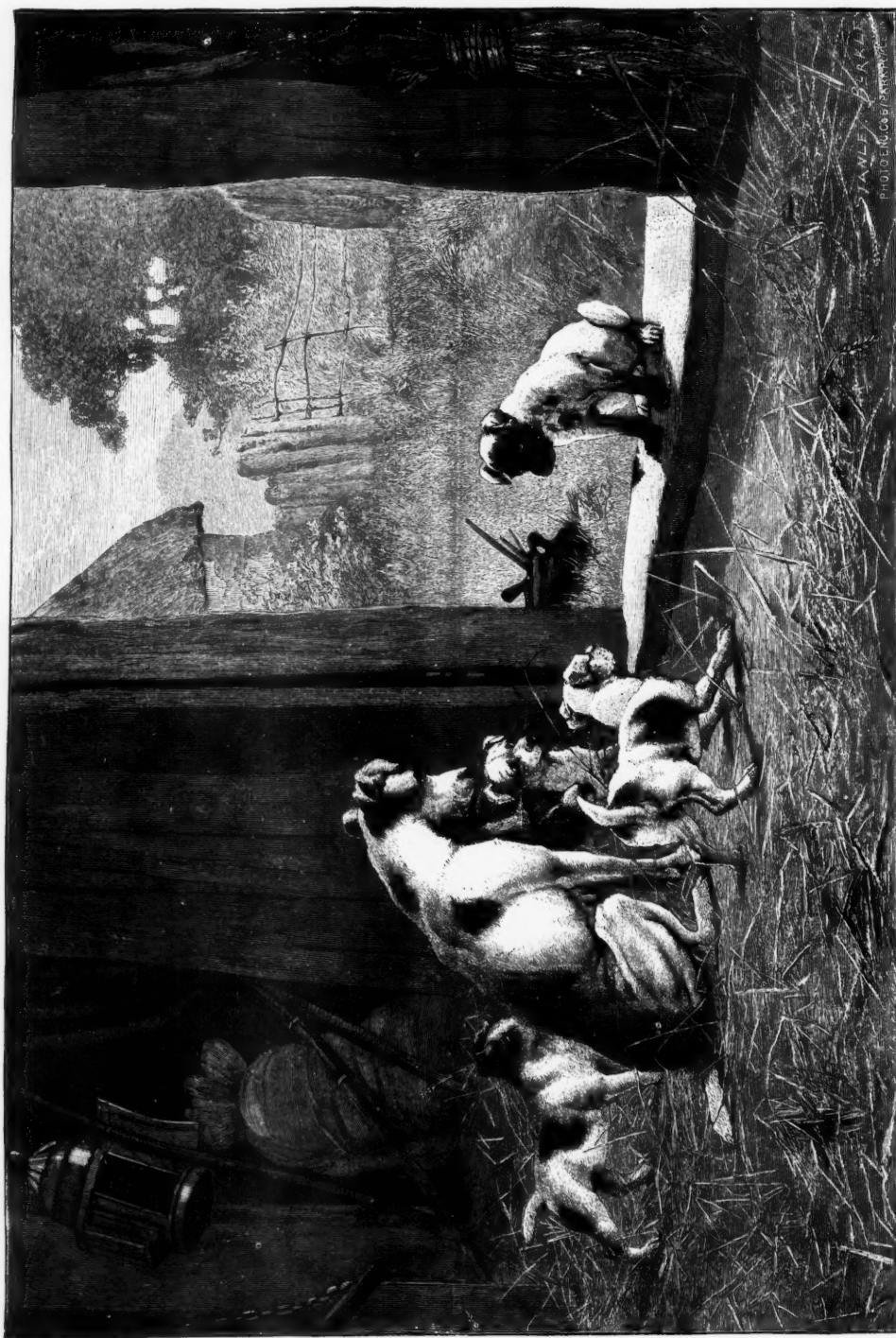
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A SENSIBLE REQUEST.

To the Editor: SYRACUSE, January, 24, 1887.

Your December number contains a notice of the death of "George Westfield, from somewhere in the East." I think he was the individual who visited this section some time ago. He was an Englishman, well educated, and a thoroughly practical workman. His home was very near London, as he told me (I can't remember the name of the place), and I suggest that your English contemporaries copy the death notice in their columns. It may be the means of conveying to sorrowing relatives the only information they will ever receive. If THE INLAND PRINTER requests its exchanges to note the death of Mr. Westfield, I am positive his relatives will eventually hear of it.

Fraternally, JOHN H. COSTELLO.

[We respectfully request our English exchanges to copy the foregoing.—EDITOR.]

THE RIGHT KIND OF A PRINTER.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, February 7, 1887.

In your issue of January, "T. B. B." wishes to know why type foundries do not keep the job printers supplied with specimen sheets of the latest faces issued.

I would answer that it is on account of the difficulty in obtaining correct addresses. If printers will keep the foundries posted regarding changes in the management of offices and changes in journeymen printers, as well as in regard to new enterprises in their vicinity, they will find the foundries glad to improve the opportunity of sending the latest specimens at their command. I copy a card received lately:

MESSRS. MARDER, LUSE & Co.: BURTON, Ohio, February 5, 1887.
This is to inform you that I am now located at Burton, Ohio, where I am engaged in the "art preservative." Being a progressive printer, anything pertaining to the profession, if sent to the above address, will be ever so much appreciated by

ARTHUR R. WOOLSEY.

Removed from Middlefield.

He is the kind of a printer who will never lack new specimens.

W. S. M.

GIVE ALL THE BOYS A CHANCE.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, February 5, 1887.

A contributor to the January number of THE INLAND PRINTER suggests the artistic compositor be permitted to place his name, conjointly with the firm name, in the imprints on jobs, the same as his brother artists, Nast, Moran, Doré, and others of deathless fame, are permitted to do on their "jobs." Without wishing to institute comparisons between the work of the inspired artist who illustrated "Paradise Lost," and the work of the other inspired artist who manipulates brass rule and Japanese borders for "artistic" billheads and soap wrappers, I wish to suggest that the compositor is by no means the *only* one entitled to the credit of a good job of printing. Let us not forget:

1. The type founder.
2. The press builder.
3. The paper maker.
4. The ink maker.
5. The pressman.

Artistic printing, as at present understood, would be an impossibility without the coöperation of these five "artists." The pressman, in particular, can make ridiculous and repulsive the finest production of the artistic compositor or engraver; while a poor job of composition, with the aid of good machinery, fine paper, good ink and skillful manipulation, is often made pleasing and acceptable. I suggest that the formula for imprint, as given by your contributor, be changed to the following:

BLACK & WHITE, PRINTERS.—Smith, Comp.;
Mulcahy, Pressman; Alloy & Co's Type;
Chapin & Gore's Ink; Printed on
the Improved Duplex
Type Masher.

This imprint, in the hands of a truly artistic compositor, and by a judicious use of bent rule, floral ornaments and Chinese pagodas, might

be made "a thing of beauty." If too large for an imprint on an ordinary job, impressions from it could be utilized for sign cards at the foot of the stairs. Several octavo volumes could be written on this subject, and perhaps will be if this stirs up a hornets' nest, so I will close by saying: "Give *all* the boys a chance." OLD COMP.

THE REASON WHY.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, February 5, 1887.

I have read the article in your January issue regarding a "Strange Freak of Ink," and though not a pressman your correspondent may not object to an explanation from one who is anxious to keep the reputation of his craft unsullied, even at the exposure of some present methods. The reason, in all probability, that your correspondent's blue-black turned purple was that aniline red (or eosine) was used *in the ink*, and, in conjunction with blue, of course, produced a purple. Large quantities of eosine, aniline blue, and negrosine are now used in black inks by certain manufacturers. In *proper combination* they give an intense color to the ink, render it brilliant and easy working, and to some extent prevent its skimming. On the other hand, they will fade out by exposure, render a cheap ink apparently a fine one, and injure the rollers. It is not a year since the writer was asked by a large printer to explain an apparent miracle. Upon washing the rollers his employés extracted quantities of RED, *red* from *black* ink. Was such a thing ever heard of? The writer verbally gave the explanation as above, much to the relief of his puzzled interlocutor. *Dyeing* ink to give it transient brilliancy is certainly not a step forward in the manufacture of printing inks, and ought not to be countenanced by consumers.

Yours very truly,

A PRINTING INK MANUFACTURER.

(One who does not use anilines in black inks.)

AN EMPLOYER'S PROTEST.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, February 3, 1887.

I suppose the columns of your journal are open to the views of an employing printer? As such, I wish to express my regret at the recent action of the Chicago Typographical Union, in advancing the scale of prices. It is unwise, and, I think, unjust.

It is unwise to disturb the friendly relations now existing between employer and employé, being equitable, when the feverish condition of other trades is considered. It is a mistake to crowd the price of composition to that point, when the difference between cost and what can be obtained for it in open market, will not pay the employer. For it must be remembered that our trade differs widely from that of mason, carpenter, plasterer, painter, or street car conductor. Their lines of business are local, and must be performed on the spot, while, unfortunately, the bulk of ours can be sent elsewhere, and done at lower rates.

One large publishing firm—owing to the indifference shown by first-class city printers to do their work, as the margins between present scale and what it can be done for elsewhere, are so small—have decided to send all their work east, but *bring the sheets back to Chicago to be bound!*

One of our leading offices, which recently lost its body book type by fire, have refused to replace it, on the ground that it was not remunerative even at *present* scale. This printing office enjoyed almost *exclusively* the work of our leading publisher, which was a large amount. And this publisher is a man who *wants his work done in Chicago, if he can afford it!* We think, in the face of these facts, the move is *unwise*.

It is *unjust* for the union to place such burdens on the shoulders of regular offices, or put such barriers to trade in their way. It matters not *what* theorizing may be indulged in, the practical results will be to drive book and weekly newspaper composition out of the city, or into non-union offices. And you cannot injure the office that employs a large staff of union men without being an injury to them, and a reflex injury to the union.

It is stated that the advance is made to prepare the way for an eight or nine hour movement in the spring. The workmen do not desire this, at the risk of the disintegration it must necessarily cause business

Why should the "managers" of the union? There is no legitimate reason for it. There has been no marked advance in rent, fuel, food or clothing; no excessive demand for workmen. The present wages are remunerative. The past year most assuredly has not been one in which the employing printer has amassed wealth. Wouldn't it be "a fair stake" to let us have one year without agitating advance of scale and reduction of hours? Too much of this sort of thing and both men and employers will suspect that the "walking delegate" is creeping into the union.

Now, don't let these "other fellows," who are out of the fold, get all the persimmons. You are undoubtedly lengthening their pole, and shortening ours.

A UNION EMPLOYING PRINTER.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

To the Editor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1887.

When I wrote you a month ago I felt morally certain, that, by this time, the Senate Committee on Printing would have acted on the nomination of Thomas Benedict, as public printer. However, heavy bodies move slowly, and the United States congress is almost as cumbersome as the supreme court—perhaps more so. The question hinges on the definition of the term "practical printer." I have labored under the impression that it meant a person who has practically worked at the printing business. But perhaps the question is, "Is Thomas Benedict a practical public printer?" If so, he will be confirmed, for, in my humble judgment, he shows an intimate knowledge of the many requirements of his position, great skill in organizing the large force under his charge, and an earnestness of purpose which augurs well for his success as administrator of the national printing house. He is an efficient man for the place, and the more I come in contact with Mr. Benedict, the more I realize that fact. Yet I am compelled to say that, according to the plain requirement of the law, he is *not* eligible for the position, and his confirmation by the senate, if it ensues, will not change my opinion. To show that I am not personally unfriendly to the gentleman, let me record here a single fact, which should bring Thomas E. Benedict near to the heart of every workman: No printer can find employment in his office unless he is a union man or has secured a permit. No request on the part of a labor organization, for the employment or the reinstatement of members, has been denied by the public printer. No incumbent before him—and I have known them all—has so directly, so cordially and so promptly recognized the International Typographical Union. Nor is it a wonder that I feel kindly toward Mr. Benedict. I judge public men (and I have met a multitude of them) by their acts. If they show friendship for organized labor, they have mine. If they oppose it, they find that I am one of an army that can "hit back."

Before dismissing the government printing office, I may state that my remarks regarding the pressroom of that establishment stirred up a hornets' nest, and I would not be surprised if one of the officials of that establishment should rush to the rescue of his indicted colleague. Why he, himself a capable foreman, should wish to do so, I know not; but if he has anything on his mind, I hope he will ease himself. He may feel better afterward.

One of your correspondents suggests that in selecting delegates this year, the "jolly fellow" contingent be reduced to a minimum. Let us hope so, indeed. Earnest, thoughtful men; brainy, forceful men, should solve the questions that now agitate our membership. Men who will stand on Broadway and boast of their capacity for beer-drinking, as I heard a delegate from the interior of the Empire State in 1885, should be left to swill their beer at home. What right have such cattle among the representative men of a proud profession. The candidates mentioned here are a very creditable body of men, and Washington will be ably represented whoever is chosen. Among them is my old stand-by, George M. Depue, who, as business manager of the *Craftsman*, stood by my side in the criminal court, when we plead "Not guilty," to the indictment of "criminally libeling" the publisher of an unfair paper. We won the fight, the paper became square, the suit was *nolle prosequed*, and the then editor and business manager of the *Craftsman* went out of court in a blaze of glory. We want no more of it, however—enough is as good as a feast. To recur to George: A faithful, steadfast friend, a reliable, hardworking toiler in labor's cause,

and, above all, a man broad enough to place his love for the union high above party advantage—and he did this most signally in 1884—I sincerely hope he will be the chairman of Columbia union's next delegation. A vote cast for him will never be regretted—my word for that.

AUGUST DONATH.

BANCROFT'S PROCESS.

To the Editor:

MANDAN, Dak., January 26, 1887.

A few days ago I had a call from a Dakota printer, who desired to sell me an office-right to use Bancroft's non-mutilation process. He wanted \$25 for an office-right, or, as there are two offices in town, \$50 for the sole right for the city. He did a job on my press to show me what it was like, and a glance at the work was sufficient for me to see in a second what the idea was on which he was working. For those of the readers of *THE INLAND PRINTER* who may not happen to know what this process is, I will explain: Suppose you lock up and put on a platen press a block of border. By bringing a gripper close up to the job, and pasting a piece of paper on the under side of the gripper, which piece of paper shall extend partly over the job, the paper you feed to take the impression as you work the press will not be printed where the type strikes the paper attached to the gripper. If you cut the gripper paper with jagged edges, of course the job, as printed, will look jagged. But, in order to not have too much impression on a part of your type, you should cut away the paper on your platen where it is struck by that attached to the gripper. You may make your work as complicated as you like in its jaggedness, stretch your paper across both grippers, and cut out all the devices you desire.

This is the process for which Bancroft claims to have secured a patent. If you have a job on your press, a few lines of which you desire to leave off on five hundred impressions, but you want them on five hundred more, you may paste a piece of paper on the gripper to receive the impression for your first five hundred, but I suppose you would be infringing this alleged patent. And yet I have done this years ago, long before September, 1886, when Bancroft claims his patent was issued. I venture to say that there are thousands of printers in this country who have done work employing this principle.

The country printer, who is wise, takes but little stock in the man who comes around selling recipes, office-rights and the like. Much of the machinery contained in a printing office is patented, and the printer has to pay for it. But the right to use a piece of paper in a certain way may be worth \$25 or \$50 to a man, but it looks like robbery to say, "You may have the privilege of using paper in a certain way for \$25, although you have hitherto done the same thing without paying a cent."

I said to the gentleman who wanted to sell me the right to this process, "Suppose my competitor prints letterheads, etc., and uses my patent, what shall I do? I may see a job in a store that he has done, and may be sure in my own mind that he did it, but how can I prove it so as to satisfy the court? Or if even I could do that, the attorney on the other side may ask if my competitor could not have secured the jagged edge by mutilating the type with a chisel. I should be bound to answer in the affirmative." The salesman did not answer these questions satisfactorily, and I did not buy.

Let country printers beware. *THE INLAND PRINTER* is full of hundreds of hints in a year, each one of which is worth as much as this one for which my visitor desired to charge me \$25 or \$50, according as I would bite.

Yours truly,

R. M. T.

PAPER AND TYPE ITEMS.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 22, 1887.

Some very interesting and amusing changes in the paper business of this city have taken place of late. Of the defunct firm of Southworth, Bulkley & Co., Mr. Southworth has left the city. Mr. Bulkley is selling printing ink for Bonnell & Co., New York, and Mr. Williams continues in the old stand under the name of the Williams Paper Co., A. C. Williams, manager. The monthly publication entitled *Paper and Press*, published by this firm, was bought by W. M. Patton, who was the Philadelphia correspondent and advertising solicitor for Lockwood's *Stationer*, etc. The December number was the first number issued under the new régime, and shows wonderful improvement.

The Beebe & Holbrook Co. have been trying a little law in our courts. They asked that the firm of I. N. Megargee & Co. be restrained from using the brand "Westport Mills" on a grade of flat writings of another manufacture, claiming that brand was theirs. But the court would not issue the injunction. The same firm also had the three members of the defunct firm of Southworth, Bulkley & Co. arraigned on the charge of embezzlement, claiming they had consigned them \$600 worth of stock, which had been sold, and no returns made. On these charges the defendants were each held in \$600 bail to appear at court. The younger members of the firm of Megargee Bros., manufacturers of book and cover papers, have asked for a receiver to conduct the business. I suppose some dissatisfaction in the firm—that's all.

The late fire of the Temple Theatre considerably damaged the stock of M. H. Eaton, whose store is next door; also some stock of A. G. Elliot & Co., stored in the building.

Competition in the paper business is very close here, and I know of one house labeling the mills XXX envelopes XXXXXX. You cannot depend on the labels any more, but must examine the goods to be sure what you are getting; and then if an order is to be given out by a consumer, all the jobbing houses are after it hot, and they in turn are after all the manufacturers, to see if one would not make it for a trifle less than another, and so that's the way we labor from day to day.

To turn from paper to type, the founders here have formed a combination, and say to jobbers, if you will sell for such and such prices, we will allow you a certain discount, but if you don't adhere to the terms we set, we will not sell you. Now this is good enough for the large foundries, but will work hard on the small ones. A great quantity of type from foundries in the West and some in the East are coming into this city daily, and the printers are opening their eyes to their interests in buying. The printing trade is good, and some of our printers are branching out and seeking larger quarters.

Some of the calendars issued by them this season have been exceptionally fine. All are busy now, though looking for even better trade when spring opens. The press men have been here, and in consequence the *Ledger* will put in a complete set of Hoe's latest improvements.

On January 26 the old and well-known firm of McCalla & Stavely failed. This firm of printers have been established many years, and bore a good reputation among the trade, so that many paper and supply houses have been caught. They did a great deal of masonic printing, published the *Keystone Register*, a masonic organ, and had the only famous "Feister" press which took the paper from the roll, printed, cut, pasted and folded into small book form.

The large paper warehouse of Armstrong, Craig & Co. was damaged by fire on January 27 to the extent of \$40,000, mostly by water on stock, which is covered by insurance. Garrett & Buchanan, in the rear, suffered to the extent of \$1,000 from water; covered by insurance.

The government contracts at Washington have been given out. Among the Philadelphia houses getting a share is the young house of Searing, Turrell & Palmer, who got the contract for furnishing pasted bristol stock.

BODKIN.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

BUENOS AYRES, December 8, 1886.

Trade during the month of December has been somewhat slack with most printers in this city, although there has been plenty of work to keep the machinery in full run. However, the next communication will probably report typographers busy again.

A local paper contains the following:

The great London job printing company, known as Waterlow & Co., is about to open offices in this market, and will be ably represented here by Mr. Brelaz, who has recently arrived from England. We welcome Mr. Brelaz to the Platte, and feel quite confident that he will find superabundant orders in this market, where the work of Waterlow & Co., in provincial bank notes and all kinds of banking stationery, is so well and favorably known.

The management of the large printing establishment of Jacobo Peuser has opened a branch office in the Silver City, La Plata, corner of

the boulevard Independencia and calle 53. This new structure was founded, as the neat inauguration card of the firm states, on the 1st of January, 1885, and opened nearly two years afterward, on the 19th of November, 1886. It gives employment to a dozen persons, and is no doubt the printing office of this province's capital, particularly when we take its future prospects into consideration.

An advertising sheet of four pages has recently appeared, under the title of the *Central News*, issued by a newspaper and a fancy goods agency bearing that name, which guarantees to distribute seven thousand copies per month. The advent of this publication makes the number of monthlies published in Buenos Ayres, in the English language, three; one being *Life and Work*, a Scotch church organ, and the other a circular of eight pages, devoted to the interests of the English church. Both are neatly printed periodicals, though small, a smart compositor being capable of setting the two up in three days.

The *Standard*, the oldest English newspaper in Argentine, if not in South America, has just put in new type from Sir Charles Reid's establishment in England; so have Messrs. Kidd, from Stevenson, Blake & Co., and a few dozen cases from R. Hoe & Co., New York. The house of Macken has imported several small machines from Europe, for use in the printing and cognate branch departments, while the indefatigable Peuser is almost daily expecting some big German printing presses.

After an existence of nearly fourteen years, the *Pampa* has joined the majority. It was, particularly during the last few months, an enterprising, vigorous morning paper, appearing regularly every day—*Sale to dos los dios sin excepcion*—as prominent type immediately beneath its title, informed the reader. The *Pampa* was one of the blanket sheets for which Argentine's capital is so noted; eight columns, twenty-nine inches long and fifteen ems wide. The one thing needful for the press of the Platte, to put it on a stable basis, is an associated press arrangement for the getting of news. At present it is ages behind the requirements of the times.

On the 6th instant the hundred employés of Messrs. J. H. Kidd & Co. (that day being the second anniversary of the destruction by fire of this big printing establishment), were allowed to quit work at five instead of six P.M., and were subsequently regaled, on the premises, with ale, confectionery and other refreshments, which disappeared with astonishing rapidity. Their entertainment last year was better, however, as all the employés were treated to a trip into the country, by special train, where refreshments were furnished, and healthy sports indulged in.

We are just entering upon a three months' spell of warm weather. The past few days have been uncomfortably close, but it is in another month or six weeks that we shall experience summer in all its glories. Then it is quite bad enough to work during the early part of the afternoon, but those who are employed on the morning newspapers, during the best part of the week, from 8 P.M. to 4 A.M., are deserving of all pity. The writer has had considerable experience on nightwork in Europe, and a little here; that little, however, sufficing for as long as the glaring midnight gas, can possibly be avoided.

Some idea of what nightwork is like in Buenos Ayres during Christmas and succeeding days, may be read with interest. It is, let us say, the 10th of January. A scorching sun has for twelve hours been roasting everybody and everything, making the night air oppressive in the extreme. About 8 o'clock the gas jets in the daily paper offices are lighted, only to add more to the sultriness of the atmosphere, and discomfort and laxity of employés, some of whom discard all clothing, except pants, when working. And here another infernal torment arises; for ten hours millions of insects of numberless varieties, from the minutest vermin, to white maggot-like creatures, an inch in length, and half the thickness of a lead pencil, make the air resound with their motions. All windows are open, so that they enter in swarms, attracted by the artificial illumination, around which deceptive daylight they flit, and fly into, and fall by the hundreds, literally choking the type cases with their remains. This wholesale slaughter, continued night after night, for months, seems to effect no diminution in their numbers, cold weather furnishing, apparently, the only effectual exterminating agency.

SLUG O.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, January 26, 1887.

Reports which I have received from about fifteen large offices show that business is good, and the prospects likewise.

It is with feelings of sincere regret that I have to chronicle the reported failure of McCalla & Stavelly's, 237-39 Dock street. Nothing positive is known as yet concerning the cause. I hear, however, that a firm in Baltimore, for whom they were doing work, are owing them something like \$30,000; also that the recent failure of Megargee Brothers, paper manufacturers, had affected them badly.

The book-making firm of John B. Potter & Co. has moved from 617 Sansom street into a new six-story brick block erected at the corner of Tenth and Filbert streets. The new building is fitted with all the modern improvements, including three steam elevators. The offices and the general rooms are said to be among the finest in this city.

That time-honored institution of our city and craft, the typographical society, held its yearly anniversary on the first instant. The society is flourishing, I believe, and the prospects for a large increase of membership for the ensuing year are said to be good. Mr. Lawrence Myers, vice-president, and Mr. W. C. Blelock, are among the most energetic workers in this truly *beneficent* organization.

The second annual celebration of Franklin's birthday, by Philadelphia Pressmen's Union No. 4, came off on the 15th instant, at Shuster's banqueting rooms, 802 Arch street. The committee having the matter in charge found, as the time for holding the celebration drew nigh, that the place would not hold all who wished to participate, and had to call a halt. It is certainly gratifying to note the increased enthusiasm with which the advent of this almost forgotten holiday is greeted. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music by the members; recitations, and the following toasts were proposed and responded to: "The Day we Celebrate," by Mr. Jno. A. Dardis; "Pressmen's Union No. 4," by C. H. Scout, financial secretary; "Childs & Drexel," by C. W. Miller, recording secretary, who spoke substantially as follows:

There are many names inscribed upon the pages of history that remind us of men who, while living on the earth among former generations, obtained for themselves a history which has grown brighter and brighter as the years rolled by.

Though not conspicuous in their own day for benevolence of signal character, yet by legacy they have bequeathed to succeeding generations the lasting memorials of their wisdom in providing for those things which are of good report. But their own eyes cannot see, nor their ears hear, the grateful tributes that are spoken by thousands, in whose hearts their memories are embalmed.

There are other names as yet unwritten by the historian which are as familiar to those now mingling in the daily scenes of life as are the names of the members of our own household. They are the names of men who live and act for the present as well as for the future; who make their own eyes their overseers, and their own hands their executors. Men who devise liberal things and carry them out to practical results, thus benefiting the age in which they live, and setting an example for the future which shall be made manifest by the emulation of the virtuous when they shall have passed away. Of such are the benefactors, the mention of whose names sends a thrill of pleasure through the whole community. Childs and Drexel are benefactors of the age in which they live. Philadelphia is proud of them. Our whole country—North, South, East and West—respect and honor them. What names rank higher in the list of men renowned for sterling uprightness than those of Childs and Drexel? They are, it is true, men of great wealth, and in this respect are far above multitudes of the sons of toil, but in their prosperity we rejoice. And we could wish for such men as Childs and Drexel the ability to rival in gold and silver any millionaire in the world, for we are assured that such increased wealth would but enlarge the measure of their benevolence.

How many grow rich without obtaining *favorable public opinion*. Without securing that good name which is so precious. Ah! public opinion. We have seen it dash men from the loftiest summit of fame into the black abyss of forgetfulness. We have seen it rolling its oblivious current over the loveliest prospects and fairest reputations, desolating them forever. Men may sometimes affect to disregard it. But it cannot for a moment be doubted that personal happiness is greatly increased by favorable public opinion. It is a great *Public Ledger*, which fairly expresses the correctness of the account which men take of their fellow citizens.

Need I ask what is the public opinion with reference to Geo. W. Childs? Let widows and orphans answer. Let schools and churches bear witness. Let the poor answer. Let industrious workmen testify. Yea, let printers—compositors and pressmen—lift up their united voices, and say what is *their* opinion of the man who, with his associate friend, Drexel, stepped forward with \$10,000 to lay the foundation on which might be raised a superstructure in which the printer may take an individual pride. There is, indeed, but one opinion of the man whom thousands would delight to see occupying the very highest position in the land, even as president of the United States. But our own beloved and beautiful city must retain such men as Childs and Drexel at home, for they are among its brightest ornaments; they walk

our streets; they mingle with our citizens; they have kind words for all, and open hands for every worthy cause. Would that the number of philanthropists like these were greatly increased. There are many fields of usefulness waiting to be cultivated, and splendid opportunities for men of abundant means and generous hearts to win for themselves a name of imperishable renown.

But we are in good hands. With Drexel in the bank, Childs keeping the *Ledger*, the *Star* shines upon the *Times*, and we may *Press* forward, and, to the anxious *Inquirer* after the *News*, we may say: *Call* aloud, *Telegraph* it to the *World*, post it on the *Bulletin* boards, so that every *North American* citizen may know that Childs and Drexel are making for themselves a great public *Record*.

Remarks were also made by Messrs. W. C. Blelock, F. L. McCarthy, the president, G. W. Gibbons and others. The secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, and publisher of the *Tocsin*, Mr. David M. Pascoe, was present, but escaped being called on by leaving a little too previous. Next year we will secure the Academy of Music, so that the whole of Philadelphia may participate if they want to.

C. W. M.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM BOSTON.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor: BOSTON, February 5, 1887.

The chief item of interest in the trade at present, is the proposal of the proprietors of the Boston *Herald* to share a percentage of their profits with all employes. Their circular announcing this proposal is worthy of reproduction in full, and is as follows:

To the *Herald* Employes: BOSTON, Mass., January 1, 1887.

We beg to tender our New Year's greeting by stating to you a purpose which we have had for some time under consideration, and which we believe will be of interest to you.

We have decided to give our regular employes this year, as an experiment, a portion of the net profits of the business, after we have reserved a fair rate of interest on the capital invested.

The portion of the profits to be given to the employes will be divided among those who shall have been in the regular employ of the firm for the whole year, and they will share in proportion to the wages received. The amount to be divided will depend upon the financial results of the business, and we ask all our employes to coöperate with us in making these results as favorable as possible. We hope this experiment may be so successful that profit sharing may be adopted as a permanent policy.

In addition to this division of profits, we suggest that a *Herald* Benefit Society be established, to which every employe shall contribute a small sum each week, and to this fund we propose to contribute a sum equal to the gross amount contributed by the employes.

The object of this society would be to provide a weekly allowance during sickness or disability, a fixed amount to be paid to some person designated in case of sickness or death, and possibly, some form of pension for those who, for any proper cause, are unable to continue their work. We suggest that the details of the business and benefits of this society be managed by an executive committee, which should include representatives of the various departments of the business and ourselves.

We request that one person be designated by each department to meet us at an early day, for the purpose of discussing and arranging the rules to govern this benefit fund.

With the compliments of the season, we remain,

Yours truly,

R. M. PULSFER & Co.

A committee has waited on the proprietors as suggested, and it has been decided to continue the present *Herald* Benefit Society, extending it to all departments. The details of this arrangement are under consideration, and the committee will report the results very soon. When the whole plan has matured we will present it in these columns.

The *Herald* has always been most liberal with its employes, paying five cents more per thousand than any other paper, and expending large amounts to secure everything desirable in the workrooms for the health and comfort of all. Needless to remark, the best feelings toward the proprietors animates all.

The matter of a scale, referred to in our last, has been considered somewhat, by both the union and the employers. The employing printers meet on Tuesday, the 8th instant, to decide on their action.

A number of union printers, most of them connected with the daily papers, have formed a social organization, under the name of Thin Space Associates. The object is to have a committee always on hand to take the lead in charitable movements, or in extending hospitality to visiting printers' organizations. It is, in fact, a "combine" of good fellows with good intentions. Their first action was to get up an entertainment in aid of W. J. Dillon, who has been an invalid for nearly three years. The programme was long and varied, and was successfully gone through, January 31, with gratifying results every way. The officers of the associates are: Charles Lynch, *Herald*, president;

George Graham, *Globe*, vice-president; Scott C. L. Johnson, *Record*, secretary and treasurer. The Executive Committee are: E. T. Milligan, *Herald*; F. L. Braden, *Globe*; L. P. Hood, *Herald*; J. H. West, *Advertiser*; W. Gillespie, *Post*.

The printers of Boston have been in a festive mood during January.

Pressmen's Union, No. 8, gave a ball January 14, which was financially and socially a success. This union is active and strong.

The Franklin Typographical Society celebrated its sixty-third anniversary and the one hundred and eighty-first anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, by a reception and dinner at the United States Hotel, January 18. The attendance was small, the weather being extremely disagreeable. Mr. William Anderson, the president, welcomed all heartily, especially congratulating the members on the presence of the ladies. The speaker of the evening was his Honor, Hugh O'Brien, mayor of Boston, and treasurer of the society. His Honor referred to the fact that he had joined the society forty years ago, and that no one of the members of that time were present except himself. If our editor permits we will append a report of his speech as taken by the Boston *Herald*:

When I first joined the society, my old friend Shillaber and C. C. Hazewell were active members, and Benjamin Griffin and others, and I might give a long list of men, as you, Mr. President, could, that have become notorious as editors and authors (laughter), many of whom have also filled official positions. You said, Mr. President, that at one of the early meetings members were allowed to take three ladies to hear an address. I think that our older members were pretty good fellows if they were able to take care of three ladies. I have been treasurer of this society for thirteen or fourteen years. I have also been president, and have filled almost every position in the old society, and during the past forty years that I have been a member I think there has never been an annual meeting that I have not attended. (Applause.) The funds of the society have increased very rapidly, and we are in a better position than we ever expected to be in. It is the best society in Boston today to look after and take care of sick members. The assessments have been changed from time to time, and also the benefits. I remember when there was a limit to these benefits, when a man could not receive benefits more than thirteen weeks, but now we pay almost twice as much in sickness, and continue it without limit as long as the member is sick, no matter if it is for years. We had one member on our sick list for a series of years, who drew several thousand dollars from the society, and I believe every dollar of it was given with a hearty good will. I remember John G. Eastburn, our benefactor, very well, and I see his old partner sitting opposite me. I remember, some years ago, being in the Merchants' Exchange reading room, when he came in there, and saying in conversation that it was always the way with rich men, the more they accumulated the more they wanted, to which he said: "Don't you know that when a man accumulates wealth as I have, and has nobody to leave it to, it is a source of great anxiety to him." He then said that he had been printing the doings of charitable associations for a great many years, and had noticed that where one dollar was spent for charity, several dollars were spent for salaries, and he said he was disturbed as to how he should leave his property. I said: "You are a printer; when you are thinking of making your will don't forget the old Franklin Typographical Society." I don't know whether or not that was what inspired him, but when he died we found he had willed us \$5,000, and other perquisites. In this metropolis of New England, the birthplace of Franklin, year after year passes away, and the name and memory of the greatest Bostonian is scarcely thought of. Even this old society meets only once in half a generation to recall his name. The city of Boston, however, is not unmindful of it. We have Franklin statues, our great park; the geographical center of Boston is called Franklin Park, and one of the park commissioners is present, an old printer; we worked at the case years ago together, although he is older than I am. But the memory of Franklin is quietly remembered in Boston.

The Hon. Patrick Maguire, park commissioner, also a printer, followed in a speech, in which he claimed the honor of making the motion to change the name of West Roxbury Park to Franklin Park. This is the largest park in Boston. Mr. John Short, who had come into prominence as the organizer of the successful horse-car tie-up, said that possibly had he been a printer, he could have talked more fluently, but unfortunately it was his lot to manipulate the mercantile end of a horse-car. Leaders of labor movements were not always disinterested, but if all would work for the general good, as the officers of the F. T. S. were doing, they would have more power and influence. Several other gentlemen spoke well and wittily, and a letter from Mr. B. P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington), for forty years a member of the society, was read.

A large medallion of Franklin, which has a curious history, was shown by the secretary. A number of the medallions were cast in Paris in 1777, to be sent to America, but the package containing them was undiscovered until last year, when the United States Consul forwarded this one to the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, its present owner.

The Franklin Typographical Society has a noble and interesting history, which will be told in a special article in THE INLAND PRINTER at some future time.

Typographical Union No. 13 will have a ball February 14, and the indications are that it will be a grand success. The proceeds will be devoted to fitting up a reading room and library in connection with the union call room. A large committee, of which Mr. J. Z. Cameron is chairman, are working hard to make the affair a credit to the organization.

A special feature of the ball will be a very elaborate order of dance, which is being printed by Rockwell & Churchill, under the supervision of the Committee on Printing, of which Mr. B. W. Isfort, of Frank Wood's, is chairman. It is intended to be a triumph of typographical skill, and worthy of the art. A few copies will be disposed of to printers, who, while wishing to secure a copy of this work, would like to assist a good cause. The price will be fifty cents, and copies can be had from B. W. Isfort, 352 Washington street, Boston. It is estimated that the job will cost over \$150, which will be more than defrayed by a series of handsome advertisements.

Business is uniformly good in the city. First-class compositors are in demand. There never was a time when a *really* first-class man could secure so good pay as at present; employers are bidding for them, and there is room for some more artists here. H. L. B.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Waterville, Maine, under date of January 21, asks: In setting statements or billheads, where should the firm's name be placed—at the right hand end of the line, or indented an em, or in the middle of the line?

Answer.—It depends entirely on the character of the matter furnished, and on the design and taste of the compositor.

A MEADVILLE correspondent, under date of January 18, asks: Will you please answer the following questions in next issues? I wish to print two colors on linen. What colors are best to use; something that will not fade by washing, and would common electro cuts answer for this kind of work?

Answer.—Your inquiry, like a good many others, is not explicit enough. You do not state the purpose for which you desire to use it. *Prepared muslin* is preferable to linen, because the colors printed thereon will not run or spread. *Green* and *red* are the best colors you can use.

A BALTIMORE correspondent, under date of February 7, says: Please let us know, through your correspondence columns, where to get a good book on "color printing," containing the mixing of inks, harmony and contrast of colors, the rollers to be used for same, and the general management of inks.

Answer.—We know of no standard work containing the information you desire. THE INLAND PRINTER has probably published, from time to time, as much information on this subject as any periodical in the country. There is a grand chance, however, for some qualified authority to fill the gap, and to make money by so doing.

A CORRESPONDENT in Los Angeles, under date of January 29, writes: I would like to know through your valuable columns the average proportion of glycerine to glue which should be used in making roller composition; for example, say to ten pounds of glue how much glycerine?

Answer.—To all similar inquiries, and we have received scores of them, our invariable answer has been—use *prepared composition*. It is cheaper, better and more durable than any our inquirers can make. The following recipe, however, to those who are determined to ignore our advice, may prove of service. Ingredients for moderate weather: For one pound of glue, use one pint of glycerine, one-quarter pound of balsam of fir, and one pound of sugar or syrup. In cold weather, more glycerine and less glue is required; and in warm weather, more glue and less glycerine, the proportions of which must depend on circumstances, and the good judgment of the maker.

A HARTFORD (Conn.) correspondent, under date of January 27, asks: 1. Which make of job press is preferred today; which is considered the best? 2. A pressman here says nothing should ever be placed back of a form unless it is composed of electrotypes. I say that where, from some reason or other, the type does not rest against the

bed of press, that it is nonsense to print from that form until something is placed back of it. Which is right? 3. Is it not quite common, or at least advantageous, to place a wet sheet of paper back of some forms; for instance, rule and figure work, and like forms?

Answer.—1. THE INLAND PRINTER does not propose to answer this question. Look at its advertising columns and decide for yourself. 2. The pressman referred to is correct in the main. An *overlay* is better in nine times out of ten than an *underlay*. 3. It may sometimes prove temporarily beneficial, but, if good conditioned rollers are used, they will generally reach the *type*, while hard, scabby rollers, as a matter of course, will only cover the *column rules*.

THE ALMANACS OF HISTORY.

"Here comes the Almanac."—*Shakespeare*.

The oldest of existing almanacs, its age verging on thirty centuries, is now in the British Museum. Like all Egyptian manuscripts, it was written on papyrus, in the 56th year of the reign of Rameses the Great. This almanac is arranged in columns, and of these twenty-five have been deciphered. Learned men have thus been enabled to give that distant date (B. C. 1031) with almost a certainty.

During the second century of our era, almanacs were constructed by the Greeks of Alexandria, indicating the commencement of the month, and the days to be devoted to public observances. It was also the custom of ancient Rome to proclaim in the forum the opening of each month, that the citizens might be apprised of the recurrence of the festivals in which they were obliged to participate. A Roman calendar, cut upon a square block of marble, was discovered at Pompeii; upon each side three months are recorded, headed by the proper sign of the zodiac, through which the sun passed in its monthly course, with other attributes of the modern almanac.

When the Christian faith supplanted paganism, the Church accepted the astronomical part of the Roman calendar, with the sole alteration of dividing the days into weeks, and substituting Christian saints and festivals for heathen gods and feasts. And to the early Christian church alone, throughout the dark ages, we are indebted for the preservation of these ecclesiastical calendars which were intended for monthly almanacs.

The earliest almanac in manuscript, that has been discovered in Europe, is that of Solomon Jarchus, A. D. 1150; and from that date to the invention of printing, others, at long intervals, have been preserved in the great libraries of the country.

In old England, clog almanacs, cut upon square pieces of wood, might be seen in the houses of the peasantry, on which each day was notched by an appropriate emblem. For example, Valentine's day was indicated by a true-lover's knot; David's day by a harp; John the Baptist's by a sword; May day by a rake; the feasts of the Virgin by a heart; and St. Lawrence had a gridiron.

We are told by Hallam, that an almanac for 1457 "had been detected" the very first ever printed on fugitive single sheets, from movable metal types, during the infancy of the art. The next we hear of was printed in Hungary in 1472; and the "Shepherd's Kalendar" appeared in London in 1497. An almanac from the press of Wynkin de Worde, for the XII year of Henry VII (once the property of Pepys the diarist), is now in the Bodleian, at Oxford.

The influence of the heavenly bodies, for good or for evil, has been an article of popular belief from time immemorial; it was only formulated into a system when the pretended science of astrology was borrowed from the Arabs and brought to the West, about the middle of the sixteenth century; and then prophetic almanacs first appeared in England. Mathematicians of Oxford supplied the astronomical data, and astrologers contributed the prognostications with the supposed planetary influences.

Kenningham's Almanac in 1558 contains a cautionary list of "unlucky days, either to buy or to sell, to take physic or to travel." The fame of Nostrodam, who correctly foretold the death of Henry II of France, gave such an impulse to the sale of prophetic almanacs, that a decree of his successor forbade their publication in France.

But that royal pedant, James I, of England, patronized these false prophets, and granted the monopoly of printing to the company of

stationers, when the compilers styled themselves "Philomaths." The notorious William Lilly published an autobiography, in which he exhibits a picture of himself, Doctor Dee, and contemporary astrologers, that is very discreditable.

The first "Poor Robin's Almanac" appeared in 1652, and was not discontinued till 1828, although it abounded with absurdity and indecency. In 1664, John Evelyn, the diarist, published the "Gardener's Chronicle," which he dedicated to the poet Cowley. Part-rige's Almanac, in 1708, became famous, on account of Swift's pretended prophecy of his death.

The "Almanach de Gotha," which first appeared in 1764, is considered a marvel of condensation, as no book ever printed contains so much valuable information in so small a compass. It is a universal register, personal, historical, and statistical, of every civilized country in the world. When first published, there was but one existing republic, that of Switzerland, and it then gave little more than a list of the crowned heads of Europe. Being slow in the recognition of changes, it was not until Napoleon I was declared emperor that even his name found a place in its pages—and then the language of the almanac was speedily changed from German into French.

The most successful of the prophetic almanacs was the "Vox Stellarum" of Francis Moore, which lasted half a century, and once had a circulation of half a million; vulgarity and imposture were among its principal features. This abuse of the printing press reflected but little credit either on the progress of the nation, or on the British government that gleaned a golden harvest, from the stamp duties imposed on almanacs, in the reign of Queen Anne.

However, the publication of "The British Almanac, by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," in 1828, dealt a fatal blow to the existence of prophetic almanacs; and the abolition of the stamp duties, in 1834, sealed their doom.—*Clement Ferguson, in Newport (R. I.) News.*

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 7, 1886.

- 353,670.—Printing Machine. Hand-roller. J. H. Eiermann, St. Louis, Mo.
- 353,792.—Printing Machine Inking Apparatus. H. Lee, New York, N. Y.
- 353,787.—Printing Machine with Addressing Attachment. C. H. Henchett, Chicago, Ill.
- 354,024.—Printing Presses, Alarm Counter For. J. Ruesch, Milwaukee, Wis.

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 14, 1886.

- 354,398.—Printer's Quoin. A. A. Davis, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 354,338.—Printing Presses, Sheet-delivery for Web. M. P. Meyer, Rochester, N. Y.
- 354,149.—Type-distributing Apparatus. L. K. Johnson and A. A. Low, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignors to the Alden Type Machine Company, New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 14, 1886.

- 354,872.—Printing Machine Sheet-delivery Apparatus. C. Potter, Jr., Plainfield, N. J.

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 28, 1886.

- 355,118.—Printing. M. A. Bancroft, assignor of one-half to I. E. Youngblood, Blunt, Dakota Ter.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 4, 1887.

- 355,381.—Printer's Gauge. W. B. Keighton, Camden, N. J.
- 355,327.—Printer's Blocks or Types. Manufacture of. E. D. Laraway and E. Bridge, Hazardville, Conn.
- 355,407.—Printing Press. T. E. Mann, Gladbrook, Iowa.
- 355,352.—Printing Presses with Folding Machines. Device for connecting. J. H. Stonemetz, Erie, Pa.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 11, 1887.

- 365,865.—Printing Machines. Adjusting the air-spring plungers of. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.
- 355,965.—Printing Machines. Ink fountain for. J. K. Bittenbender, Bloomsburgh, Pennsylvania.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 18, 1887.

There were no patents relating to the printing interests included in this issue.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 25, 1887.

- 356,532.—Printers' Galleys. Lock-up for. E. M. Grover, Syracuse, N. Y.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A "TENDERFOOT" EDITOR.

BY FÈRE ABSINTHE.

The editor sat in his easy chair,
And he racked his brain and twisted his hair

For journalistic knowledge;
For his classic diction didn't "catch on"
With the unwashed cits of Muggins' Run
As with the readers of the *Upsilon*,
He edited at college.

And he wondered how, with all his store
Of those glittering gems from Hellas' shore,
'Clept classical education,
That slang-whanging Blake, with groveling mind,
With golden ducats his pockets had lined,
While a modern Harvey could scarcely find
A trace of *his* circulation.

'Twas then that a shadow crept under his lamp,
Of a visitor of peculiar stamp,—
In short it was one of the *genus* tramp,
On his annual excursion.
He bore all the traces of one who dwells
'Mid squalor and filth, and all that repels,
And carried a thousand different smells—
Our alumni's great aversion.

The tramp swaggered in, with *nonchalant* air,
And threw himself into a vacant chair,
And cocked his feet up on the table.
"How's biz?" he inquired, with impudent leer,
(The editor shrank from the draft of beer);
"What can *you* do?" he inquired, with a sneer,
Like the face on a pepsin label.

"Write editorial—set up your type—
A'most anything;" removing his pipe,
To permit expectoration.
"Whence do you come?" the editor inquired—
What eminence gained, or to what aspired,
On the ladder Reputation?"

"I was 'funny man' on the *Boston Post*,
Wrote leaders and poems (I scorn to boast),
That 'captured the bun' of New England's coast
(Excuse my seeming vanity);
"I wrote," said the tramp, confidentially low,
"The 'Curfew,' and also 'Beautiful Snow';
But I wouldn't want my people to know
That I wrote poetry, lest they should grow
Suspicious of my sanity."

"Can you do anything in the caustic vein?"
Queried the scribe; "for we live in a reign
Of Billingsgate and trope profane,
While learning goes on crutches."
"I can write," said the tramp, with lofty mien,
"A paragraph so cussedly keen,
It'll blister whatever it touches!"

* * * * *

The *Monitor* fairly bristled that week
With scathing screed and sharp *critique*,
And venomous invective;
Each politician on the other side
Was a vile poltroon or a homicide,
And the *Bazoo* never spoke but it lied,
Or drove led ineffective.

Never was paper so thoroughly "boomed,"
Its circulation fairly loomed—

Beyond all power of reckoning.
Slang-whanging Blake his noddle shook,
And said, "The airs some people took,
To decent folks was sickening."

* * * * *

The editor sat in the county jail,
Bemoaning his lot, and scanning his mail,
With never a friend to go on his bail,
Or offer consolation.
A fractured limb and a heart like a ton,
And twenty libel suits begun;
And thus he mused, with despairing groan:
"The newspaper business, however run,
Is full of tribulation."

OF INTEREST TO NEWSBOYS.

General Philip H. Sheridan, who holds the highest military position in the active service of the United States, peddled newspapers both in New York and Chicago before he was sent to West Point. General Thomas L. James, who was formerly postmaster of New York City, and later still postmaster-general of the United States, served in his youth as a printer's devil in a St. Lawrence county newspaper office. General Nathaniel P. Banks, who served as governor in his native state, was a printer's devil in Boston in his early days. The late General Anson Stager, who was vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and died very wealthy, began life as a newsboy in Rochester. General Horatio C. King, the judge advocate general of the state, started as a newsboy and printer's devil in New York City. Edwin B. Haskell, the Boston millionaire, who is one of the proprietors of the *Herald* in that city, was a newsboy in his youth, as was also Mr. Charles A. Andrews, his partner. Mr. C. A. Beaman, one of the law partners of Senator William M. Evarts, was also a printer's devil, on the *Boston Herald*. Major Ben. Perley Poore, who has made a national reputation as a newspaper correspondent, started as a newsboy in Boston. Benjamin P. Shillaber, who wrote some brilliant things under the *nom de plume* of "Mrs. Partington," was a newsboy and apprentice with the *Boston Post* as far back as 1840.

IMPROVED METALLIC PRINTING BLOCK.

John M. Hawkes, New York, has patented a metallic printing block, by which electrotypes and stereotype plates can be firmly locked in position, or released, by the simple turning of a key, which actuates certain clamps attached to the block.

The block is of suitable size and shape, and is provided on its upper face, on one side and on one end, with two or more fixed clamps; on the other side and end are two or more movable clamps, which project above the upper surface of the block, and move in grooves. Each movable side clamp is secured to one end of a rod sliding in bearings formed below the face of the block. Projecting from the rod near its other end is a lug, against which rests one end of a spring formed of a phosphor-bronze wire, coiled around suitable bolts held on the bottom of the block. Each movable clamp has a downwardly extending lug, against which rests one end of a bell-crank lever pivoted to the bottom of the block, and pivotally connected with a bar which connects the lever on one clamp with that of the next following clamp. To one of the levers is attached a link connecting with an arm secured to a post placed in one corner of the block, and provided with a square recess, in which fits a key inserted from the face of the block.

The end clamp is secured to the end of a rod sliding in bearings formed on the bottom of the block, and provided with a pin, against which presses a spring. The opposite end of the rod operates one arm of a bell-crank lever pivoted to the bottom of the block and connected by its other arm by a link, with one of the bell-crank levers operating the side clamps.

The operation of this device is as follows: To release the plate from the clamps, the key is inserted in the square recess in the post and

the latter turned to bring its arm against the adjacent bell-crank lever. This motion forces the levers to swing outward and carry the side clamps in the same direction, and thereby release the plate at one side. As the side clamps commence to move, the end clamp also moves outward by the action of the bell-crank lever connected with its rod. The outward movement of the clamps compresses the springs, but as the link on the arm of the key-post passes its center line, the clamps will remain in their outward position, when the plate can be removed.

To lock the plate in position, the key is turned in the inverse direction until the link has passed its center line with the post, when the springs act to force the clamps inward in contact with the plate, which will be securely held on the face of the block. One of the most important advantages in connection with this block is the fact that the pressman who is printing cut work from fine electrotype plates will find that his overlays will last four or five times longer than when mounted on the usual wooden blocks. In fact it insures good work from flat plate printing without preparation.—*Scientific American*.

THE HORSEPOWER.

The use of the "horsepower" as a measure of an engine's work came naturally from the fact that the first engines were built to do work which had formerly been performed by horses. John Smeaton, who built atmospheric engines before Bolton & Watt placed their more complete machine upon the market, had valued the work done by a strong horse as equal to lifting a weight of 22,000 pounds one foot high in a minute. When Bolton & Watt began to bid for public favor they agreed to place their engines for "the value of one-third part of the coals which are saved in its use." They also increased the value of the "horsepower" to 33,000 foot pounds, so that their engines were half again as powerful for their rated power as those of their competitors. In this way they established the value of the horsepower.

The following are the various values of a horsepower:

33,000 foot pounds per minute.

550 foot pounds per second.

2,565 thermal units per hour.

42.75 thermal units per minute.

The horsepower of a boiler depends upon its capacity for evaporation. The evaporation of 30 pounds of water from 100 degrees F., into steam at 70 pounds gauge pressure equals 34½ pounds from, and at 212 degrees F., is equivalent to a horsepower.

The amount of water which a boiler will evaporate at an economical rate, in an hour, divided by the above quantities is its commercial horsepower.

A unit of evaporation is the heat required to evaporate a pound of water from and at 212 degrees=966.1 thermal units.

A thermal unit is the amount of heat required to raise a pound of water one Fahrenheit degree in temperature at its point of maximum density.

One thermal unit is equivalent to 772 foot pounds. The horsepower of engines varies directly as the product of the piston area, piston speed and mean effective pressure. Hence, with the same M. E. P. the power of engines varies directly as their piston speed, and as the square of their diameter.—*Exchange*.

FASTENING STEREOTYPES TO PRINTING BLOCKS.

In this system the stereotypes are movable instead of being nailed to the blocks. Between the blocks are placed, back to back, pairs of special pieces called "Lingots-Griffes" or "Catch Clumps," which constitute the chief feature of the invention. The catch clump is a parallel-sided piece made of cast-iron, wrought-iron, steel or any other metal, which is placed upon the edge and lengthwise about each end of the long sides of the blocks, and close against them. In the face of the catch clump is cut a slide of dovetail shape in which works up and down a small plate, the upper edge of which is bent forward and presses upon the chamber of the stereotype, and fixes it firmly. On the back of this plate is riveted a small spring, the face end of which is bent back. Above the spring there is a small round hole running through the plate. In the middle part of the slide is cut a groove somewhat wider than the

spring, and the bottom of the groove is indented transversely, saw-teeth fashion. When the catch plate is being pushed home the face end of the spring passes over the notches until the catch presses upon the beveled edge of the stereotype; the spring then holds fast and prevents the plate from rising up, so that the stereotype is firmly fixed to the block. To take out the catch plate, which is done with the utmost facility, a spatula-shaped instrument is used.

EDITING WITH THE SCISSORS.

The above remark is frequently made in connection with newspapers, and is too frequently meant as a slur. On the contrary, under proper circumstances, it should be regarded as a compliment of a high character. The same paper may be ably edited with the pen and miserably edited with the scissors. A mistaken idea prevails that the work of the latter is mere child's play, a sort of hit or miss venture, requiring hardly any brains and still less judgment; that the promiscuous and voluminous clippings are sent in a batch to the foreman, and with that the editor's duty ends and that of the foreman begins. Instead of this, the work requires much care and attention, with a keen comprehension of the fact that each day's paper has its own needs. The exchange editor is a painstaking, conscientious, methodical man, always on the alert, quick in apprehension, retentive in memory, shrewd in discernment. He reads closely, culls carefully, omits and amends, discards and digests, never ignoring the fact that variety is a great essential. There are sentences to recast, words to soften, redundancies to prune, errors to correct, headings to be made, credits to be given, seasons to be considered, affinities to be preserved, consistencies to be respected. He knows whether the matter is fresh or stale, whether it is appropriate, and whether he has used it before; he remembers that he is catering for many tastes; he makes raids in every direction; he lays the whole newspaper field under contribution; he persistently "boils down," which with him is not a process of rewriting, but a happy faculty of expunging without destroying sense or continuity. His genius is exhibited in the departments, the items or which are similar and cohesive—in suggestive heads and sub-heads, in the sparkle that is visible, in the sense of gratification which the reader derives. No daily paper can be exclusively original; it would die of ponderosity. Life is too short, hence an embargo must be laid upon the genius of its rivals. A bright clipped article is infinitely better than a stupid contributed article. The most successful paper is the paper that is intelligently and consistently edited in all its departments, whether by pen or scissors.—*Philadelphia Call*.

WOOD PULP FROM NORWAY.

The following tables may be of some interest to our readers as showing the growth of consumption of wood:

PRODUCTION OF WOOD PULP.					
1875	.....tons,	8,540	1881	.....tons,	42,800
1876	....."	12,201	1882	....."	58,884
1877	....."	14,866	1883	....."	70,464
1878	....."	19,324	1884	....."	76,619
1879	....."	20,773	1885	....."	90,500
1880	....."	26,055	1886	....."	105,000

EXPORT OF WOOD PULP.			
England imported in 1880, about,	.....tons,	18,000	
" " 1886, "	....."	50,000	
France " 1880, "	....."	4,000	
" " 1886, "	....."	22,000	
America " 1886, "	....."	8,000	

Our readers will note the astounding growth of this trade in ten years. The difference between 8,540 tons and 90,500 tons needs no pointing out, and requires no explanation. The above figures relate exclusively to mechanical wood pulp. Our readers can now judge of the enormously increased consumption of wood, and, further, as to the probable effect upon the forests of another ten years' supply of timber. If we reckon the increase of wood pulp to continue in the same ratio, the exports of Norway in 1896 would amount to nearly a million tons! This is a matter which must positively, sooner or later, demand the earnest attention of the Norwegian authorities.—*Paper Making*.

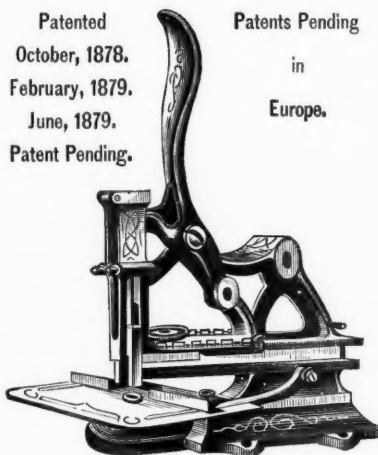
THERE are 5,884 persons employed in making paper in Belgium. Those under fourteen years of age receive from 10 to 30 cents a day; from fourteen to sixteen, 13 to 50 cents; over sixteen 20 cents to \$1.00.

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Patent Pending.

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Are strung on wood, same as for Breech Loaders, in sizes as follows:

No. 7,	3-16 in.,	for 2 sheets to 16,	5,000 in box,	\$1.25
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Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

CARDS and CARDBOARD.

Geo. S. Vibbert & Co., Clintonville, Conn., mfrs. and publishers of bevel edge and chromo cards in all varieties. Headquarters for fine Bristol Board, all grades.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

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Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Fuchs & Lang, New York and Chicago, representatives of the new Rotary Movement Stop-Cylinder Press, Koenig & Bauer, makers.

J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturers of The "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing Presses, all sizes.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

W. G. Walker & Co., Madison, Wisconsin, manufacturers of the Prouty Power Press, and Printers' Supply House.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

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Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

John Royle & Sons, Railroad avenue and Grand street, Paterson, N. J. Routing Machines and Cutters. Shniedewend & Lee Co., agents, Chicago.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

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C. Jurgens & Bro., 14 and 16 Calhoun place, rear of 119 Clark street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Photo and Wood Engraving.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

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Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., Millbury, Mass., Manufacturers of Paper, Folding and Printers' Machinery, Presses, Stereotype Apparatus, Mailers, Galleys, etc. Branch office, 150 Nassau street, New York. Walter C. Bennett, Manager.

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C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.

Sheldon Collins' Sons & Co., 32 and 34 Frankfort street, New York.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co., Cincinnati, O.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.

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Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

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C. R. Carver, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa. 33 Beekman street, New York.

Edward L. Miller, 328 Vine and 327 New streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

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Howard Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper Cutters and Bookbinders' Machinery.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

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Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

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Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.

Pulsifer, Jordan & Pfaff, 43 to 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

Ross, Robbins & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Snider & Holmes, 703 to 709 Locust street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

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Snider & Holmes, 703-709 Locust street, St. Louis.

Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.

L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass. See advertisement.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.

W. A. Fowler, 151 Monroe street, News, Book, Lithograph, Writing, Covers, Cardboards, Writing Manilas and Envelopes.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

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Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

The Crosscup & West Engraving Co., 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

G. D. R. Hubbard, New Haven, Conn.

Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.

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John Metz, 117 Fulton street, New York.

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R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

S. Simons & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make Engravers' Wood.

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Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Wire Staple Company, 304 Branch street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of Brown's Breech-Loader Stapling Machine.

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A. W. Lindsay Type Foundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), 76 Park Place, New York.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston Type Foundry, John K. Rogers, agent, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, Mo.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Garden City Type Foundry, 180 and 182 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Type Founders and Electrotipers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

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Newton Copper Type Co. (for copper-facing type only), 14 Frankfort street, New York.

Phelps, Dalton & Co. (Dickinson Type Foundry), 236 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

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St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

The Cincinnati Type Foundry, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Union Type Foundry, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

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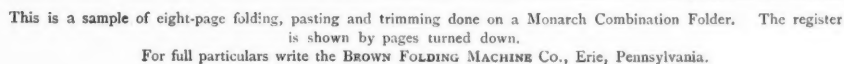
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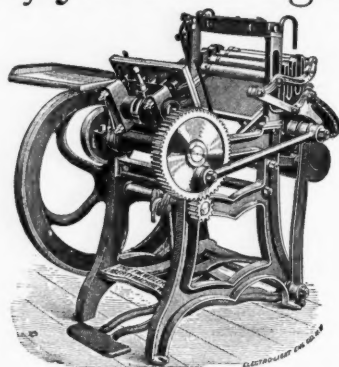
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"A SHADED NOOK."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ADDIS M. CARVER, PRINTER AND ELOCUTIONIST.

NO. III.—BY CHARLES H. BRENNAN.

HAVING thus set the newsroom of the *Democratic Press* in good running order, Carver had hardly begun to enjoy the comforts of the situation when the proprietors subpoenaed him to the job department. At this time some fine printing was being done in Chicago, notably that by Langdon & Rounds, rivaling, in many points of style and execution, the elaborate productions of the East. It was reserved, however, for the newly-installed foreman of the *Democratic Press* job office, to design and execute the first two full-sheet cards in bronze and colors, which had any pretense to elegance and artistic merit, emanating from the Garden City. Of these, the first was a show card for the job office, printed on enameled board 22 by 28 inches, the prominent display line of which, emblazoning the word "Printing," gave to the type founder, as subsequently shown in the specimen books, the beautiful design, never before seen in type, of the blue field, stars and stripes. Carver himself originated and drafted the latter, and did the engraving. The other show card referred to was printed for the Michigan Central railroad, if I remember rightly, and showed good taste and originality, and emphasized Chicago's claim to a class of work which railroad men were in the habit of procuring in Buffalo and New York.

At this time Dan Emmett, the veteran minstrel (originally a New York printer), was running a popular show in Armory Hall, on Randolph street, near Clark. In his company were such choice artists as Johnny Ritter, jig dancer, and Goodwin, the ballad singer. The Lombards, Jule and Frank, often appeared, though not regularly engaged in the troupe, and their presence usually gave *eclat* to an evening's performance. Old Chicagoans well remember what they were. Poor Frank has passed away, but in memory we still cling to the echo of his song. Dan Emmett, too, has gone through the dark valley, as we hope, to a brighter world, and whether he shall have a harp, and join the choral anthems around the great white throne, or not, certain it is that he will live on earth so long as Old Dan Tucker, Billy Patterson, Dixie, and other productions of his tuneful soul, shall find voice. He was an artist in Ethiopian characterization, with the genius of a composer. Such an array of talent, therefore, as the Emmett minstrels embodied would, we presume, make easy their pathway to fortune and renown, leading them through green pastures and beside still waters. But no. Ofttimes the waters were troubled and the pastures were arid. Emmett and Carver, as old friends, frequently counseled together in times of adversity. Such a time was now, for neither the dulcet cadence of the minstrel's voice, nor plaintive pathos of plantation sonnet, nor the rhythmic clatter of sonorous clog sounding sharply on the stage or sanded floor, could draw the shining ducats from the folks' unwilling pockets, and Dan was sad and sore. Seemingly he had struck the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," or rather the minstrel's last lay. Carver, however, would have none of it, but with hopeful strategy planned a way out. The volunteer fire department of Chicago then numbered several hundred men, working *pro bono publico*. They had been experiencing, about this time, pretty hard service. Any scheme, therefore, to magnify their achievements, and to extol their worth, would meet with popular favor, though the scheme itself might be nothing more than a eulogistic address, interpolated between the acts of a minstrel performance. This was certainly no difficult task, and once determined upon, the possibilities of a full house imparted hope, while the existing money stringency in the box office gave vigor to the effort. A talented Chicago elocutionist (Carver *incognito*) was billed for a firemen's address, at Dan Emmett's Minstrels, and for the same evening a performance of the most attractive character, liberally advertised. As expected, the firemen and their friends filled the house to overflowing. Carver was received with rounds of applause, at the subsidence of which he pronounced the following stirring address, written for the occasion:

ADDRESS.

The noblest men walk obscurely. The high in rank on battlefields, get praise for valorous deeds that humbler soldiers bleed to do. The high in rank sink in their final day to decorated tombs. The humble soldier's dust lies like earthy

particles, exposed to air, or, brushed into a shallow grave, with no display of tears, takes future in vast oblivion's mystic vale. The rich and the renowned glory in the parade of their gold and the laudations of the multitude. The leaders of party become notorious for what they do rightly, and for what they ought not to do. The chiefs of commerce, the masters of society, and the mistresses of fashion, go proudly through the world; and all, in every prominent station, meet bounteous reward, and are flattered by one another and the throng beneath them. But those whose greatest treasure is a fearless and a noble heart; whose ambition is to stand amid the conflagration's glare and danger, and toil in combat with the hot foe, which, in a hungry hour, would swallow millions, make the rich man poor and the poor man shelterless, are not the first to meet a public smile, or to know that they are cherished as worthy watchmen of the public good. They may be named as having acted well; they may hear others say they were prompt when flame and smoke were advertising ruin, falling walls and ashes, yet few remind themselves that the fireman is the truest and the greatest of the self-sacrificing. He carries about his life, and health, and comfort, as though they were little things, for fire, and water, and storm to play with. Money is not his reward. Money!—the god whom all adore, and who gilds deepest the fingers of those who linger longest at its shrine. His wages are the throbbings of his heart, as he hastes along the street to meet the red consumer; his wages are but tired feet, and trembling limbs, and hindered respiration. Though this be unprofitable return; though heat oppress him, and icicles form over him while he pours one element into another; though winter's chill breath come upon him as he struggles against the weariness which threatens to prostrate him; though he fall wounded and benumbed; within his manly breast a voice is ever saying: "It is my duty that I do; nothing more." Were all like him, there would be no need of begging charity for ragged want.

Let us view a scene where peril points the way to acts sublime. The city is sunken in deep repose—in the shadow of the dark arch of night. Sleep has robbed us all in the sparkling garments of dreams. Soft into the pillow lie the heads of sire and son, matron and maid; and closely nestles to its mother's breast the infant man. When the clock strikes the first hour beyond the midnight, a flame creeps through the floor, and out at the windows and the door of a retired mansion, in whose chambers sleep the innocent, the unconscious, and the young. The destroyer seems to hush the sleepers to deeper forgetfulness; and, as death hurries toward them, the alarm bell strikes; and ere its first tones send their voices far, the fireman leaps from his couch, and rushes to the burning tenement. The cry is passed that all must perish! "Not so!" he answers; and careless of the ties that bind him to home and life, he mounts to the burning rooms, and pushing through the suffocating smoke, snatches from its cradle and from death the loved child, and bears it safely to its mother's arms, or awakens those who profoundly slumber on the fiery brink. He comes forth, and as he steps again to "man the brakes," a wall totters for a moment, then falls, and buries him beneath the heated rubbish—another victim to a brave devotion.

Shall not such be praised? Shall not such be blessed by every one who loves humanity—who loves the fearless and the good? Such, though humble and obscure, deserve the plaudits of the world; and their names would look bright on monuments reared to heroes, the value of whose deeds no rude rhyme repays, nor is common mention the merit of their fate.

In his happiest mood, the speaker uttered the words of the address with unction and great rhetorical effect. Applause had been with difficulty restrained in the audience until the last period was reached, when the big-hearted firemen burst forth in a tumult of cheers that fairly "made Rome howl." The performance over, and stalwart shoulders bore the orator of the evening first to refreshments and thence to his home, and thereafter, in the matter of beverages and cigars, he was the recognized guest of the firemen wherever they met. This episode was also of remunerative value to the Emmett Minstrels, who had a continuous run of several weeks. It may not be *inappropos* to mention that the address made by Mr. Carver, on this occasion, was repeated by a promising young collegiate before the State Fire Association of Minnesota, a few years ago.

(To be continued.)

PERSONAL.

A. T. HODGE, of the Chicago Paper Company, has recently returned from a business trip among the Eastern paper mills.

B. W. BLANCHARD, formerly with the Dubuque *Times*, has accepted a position with the Bradner Smith Paper Company, as traveling salesman.

MESSRS. WARD & COBB, of Lockport, New York, have taken a contract for H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, New York, that will require thirty tons of paper to fill. They employ a Kidder press, to which is attached a Brown folder. Two pamphlets are printed at one time and carried into the folding machine, where they are both folded into thirty-two pages. The output is forty thousand per day. The paper would cover three hundred miles in length and fifty inches in width, or enough to paper a single track railroad from Buffalo to Albany.

THE OLD-TIME PRINTERS.

THEIR FIRST ANNUAL BANQUET AND BALL, AT THE MATTESON HOUSE, JANUARY 17, 1887.

The first annual banquet and ball of the Old-Time Printers' Association of Chicago, was held at the Matteson House, on the evening of January 17, the anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, and proved to be one of the most enjoyable social events of the season. Although the night was one of the coldest of the winter, one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen braved its rigor, and were rewarded therefor by an evening of unalloyed pleasure. By nine o'clock the parlors were thronged by "old-timers," their better halves and daughters, and invited guests.

Among those present may be mentioned Rev. Dr. Burroughs, for many years president of the Chicago University; ex-Governor Bross, and Alfred Cowles, of the Chicago *Tribune*; J. H. McVicker, the veteran theatrical manager; Chas. Leonard, of Knight & Leonard; Geo. H. Taylor, of Geo. H. Taylor & Co.; H. O. Shepard and W. Johnston, of the firm of Shepard & Johnston; H. O. Donohue, of the firm of Donohue & Henneberry; H. W. Rokker, state printer, Springfield; Edward Blake, of Cottrell & Sons; Mr. and Mrs. Wanner, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. B. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. F. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Trayser, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. John Buckie, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hornish, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Pinta, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Burroughs, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jessup, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perry, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jefferson and daughter, A. C. McCutcheon and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, H. Woodbury and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mills and Miss Helverson, Mr. and Mrs. W. McDonald and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wilson, H. S. Street and Mrs. Redner, E. Davis and daughter, Mrs. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fullerton, Dr. and Mrs. Shenick, Mr. and Mrs. H. Leichman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rastall, R. M. Figg and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Fyfe, Chas. King, mother and daughter, A. H. McLaughlin and Miss Rastall, John Gordon and daughters, P. O'Brien and Mrs. Newton, Mark Crawford and Mrs. A. Goldsmith, Chas. Harding and Miss Getzler, John R. Daley, A. C. Cameron, M. Kearns, Frank A. Kearns, Frank L. Thompson, Geo. W. Morris, A. H. Brown, C. F. Sheldon, J. F. Buckie, Chas. A. Andrews, B. H. Jefferson, R. H. Donnelly, Miss Snow, Miss Lizzie Walsh, Miss Alice Kearns, Miss Ida Johnson, Miss M. Schultz, Miss Redner and Miss Annie White.

Shortly after nine o'clock the doors to the dining room were thrown open, and a burst of music from a full orchestra summoned all to the banquet. President Thompson occupied the post of honor, and near him sat those who were to take part in the assignments of the evening. The menu card was a choice and pleasing specimen of workmanship, and was valued by all present as a souvenir worthy of the occasion. Nearly two hundred covers were spread. The following menu was served, the orchestra rendering appropriate selections at intervals:

Oysters.
Printanier à la Royale.
Celery. Olives.
Salmon, Sauce Gênoise.
Pommes Parisiennes.
Fillet of Beef, à la Godard.
French Peas.
Roman Punch.
Jacksnipe.
Shrimp Salad.
Caramel Ice Cream.
Petits-fours. Cheese. Fruit.
Coffee.

After ample justice had been done the good things provided, President Thompson arose and delivered the following address of welcome:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Old-Time Printers' Association of Chicago, I bid you welcome here tonight, to commemorate the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, a day especially dear to every American printer. As the task of his eulogy is allotted to another, it is sufficient for me to ask your acceptance of a kindly welcome from those of the craft whose days among you are rapidly decreasing.

It seems but a short time since my first participation in a celebration of this day. It was forty years ago tonight, and it was with the Franklin Society of New York City, at which the lamented George Bruce presided. The first celebration of this day I took part in, in this city, was in 1853, when there were but few old-time printers here.

We, of today, extend our greeting to those of our guests who have had less than twenty-five years of toil at our trade, knowing that many of you have benefited and improved it more than some of us of greater years.

Since 1860, many changes for the betterment of our craft have been brought about by the young, and when they become "Old-Time Printers" may they have occasion to take as great pride in their younger *fratels* as we do in ours of today.

May their gray heads forgather with as much pleasure, may their handshake be as cordial, and may their eyes sparkle with as much joy as do ours tonight.

Again, we give you a hearty welcome, hoping the festivities of the evening may be freighted with pleasant memories of the old folks "at home."

The next toast on the programme, "Benjamin Franklin, Printer," was responded to by Mr. A. H. McLaughlin, president of the Chicago Typographical Union. He said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Many of the old-time printers present this evening recollect that a part of their duties, when apprentices, was to assist in getting out extras announcing the arrival of a steamboat at New York City from Liverpool, or other extraordinary happenings. These extras were printed on what would now be used as a proof press, and consisted of, perhaps, a stickful of matter under a prominent heading, and as fast as thirty or forty copies were rolled off, one boy would dash down one side of the street, and another the other side, throwing the important news into the stores, and at the same time shouting the name of the "extra." There was sharp competition in those early days as to which paper would have the extras first on the street, although the news was then furnished gratis. Benjamin Franklin, when a boy, had similar experience. He made a practice of writing up all startling occurrences in poetry, and then he hawked the poems about the streets of Boston for sale. Franklin states that the stanzas he printed on the capture of Black Beard, a noted pirate, had a prodigious run, and he made many honest shillings through the ill wind which overtook the terror of the sea.

We are assembled here to commemorate the birth of Benjamin Franklin, which occurred one hundred and eighty-one years ago today. Why is it that we should so honor this man? I am unable to ascertain that he made any improvement or invention in the printing business. The reason for the fame which attaches to his name is easy to discover. Benjamin Franklin was the instrument by which a free press was established in this country. When his elder brother, James, was prohibited from further publishing the New England *Courant*, on account of its radical utterances in opposition to the English government, and its liberal tendencies in religious matters, Franklin, though but thirteen years of age, succeeded in placing his own name at the head of the paper, and continued to publish it in the interests of its subscribers; the fearless, progressive men who afterward founded the government and independence of the United States. Franklin remained true to his convictions of human rights, and, later, had the supreme satisfaction and honor of attaching his autograph to the Declaration of Independence. If he did nothing more, he deserves all the honors the craft could bestow upon him, for generations yet to come. Franklin was not only a man of great moral integrity, but he was gifted in many ways. His simple experiment with the kite established the identity of lightning with the electric fluid, and for this discovery he was made a member of the Royal Society, of London, without solicitation on his part; and a gold medal was forwarded him in recognition of this important advance in the knowledge of electricity.

In 1764, he was chosen by the American colonists to wait upon the English parliament, in an endeavor to relieve them from unjust and ruinous taxation, and through his fearless and persistent efforts, combined with his talent as a speaker, and wonderful presence of mind, under all circumstances, he was the means of repealing the obnoxious Stamp Act, which impoverished the colonists in America. Other unjust laws still bore heavily upon the people, which Franklin could not prevail upon parliament to remove, so he returned to his native land, and did all in his power to achieve the independence of the States from the misrule of the mother country. Through his personal efforts and sagacity was effected the treaty between France and the United States, which virtually secured our present and permanent independence as a nation.

Is it any wonder, then, that we, as printers, assemble here to honor his birthday? The services rendered our country by this member of our craft cannot be over-estimated or too highly honored, and I am satisfied that a thousand years from now enthusiastic gatherings will take place on January 17, to do homage to his name.

Ladies and gentlemen, let us rise and drink to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, scientist, statesman, philosopher and printer.

"The Old-Time Printers" was responded to by A. C. Cameron, who spoke, substantially, as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Twenty-six years ago tonight I had the honor and pleasure of addressing the printers of Chicago, in commemoration of the natal day of their patron saint; and in looking around this festive board I see the familiar countenances of many then present, in manhood's prime, now on the shady side of life, but whose hearts are as young, and whose devotion to their calling is as genuine as it was before their features had been furrowed by the hand of time, or their hairs had been whitened by the snows of many winters.

The old-time printers of Chicago! What memories cluster round the name; the men who have seen it grow from the comparatively insignificant city of 40,000 inhabitants, to the matchless, undisputed metropolis of the great Northwest; the pride and admiration of the American continent, with its teeming population of three quarters of a million of souls; who have witnessed an entire transformation in the methods and range of their profession; the respected—ten token per day—

"Washington," superseded by the web-perfecting, forty thousand impressions per hour machine, producing one hundred and sixty times as much work, under the new as under the old appliances, in the same length of time; who have witnessed the services of the old-fashioned rule-bender superseded by mechanism which produces, with mathematical precision, results which evoke even the envy of the lithographer.

To the pertinent question, "What are the objects of the 'Old Time Printers' Association,'" I reply they are of a purely social character. It has been expressly organized for the purpose of reviving and renewing the acquaintances of the past, believing that

Friendship above all ties doth bind the heart,
And faith in friendship is the noblest part.

To fraternize as brothers should; to occasionally meet in kindly intercourse; to hold a social reunion at least once a year, when employer and employé alike can meet together upon a common plain, and to indulge, perhaps, in a little self-congratulation, and talk of the days of "Auld Lang Syne," when all were willing to loan the last dollar in their possession to a craftsman in distress, and as ready to replace it with another dollar borrowed from one who was as likely to be. But this, I am afraid—parenthetically speaking—cannot be considered a distinguishing trait of the "old timer," because, "generous to a fault" is as applicable to the printer of 1887 as it was to the printer of thirty years ago; and I am not aware that a reformation has been effected in the lack of his prudent foresight in providing for a rainy day. Also, when life's fitful dream is ended, and the last summons comes which all must obey, to place upon the casket containing the mortal remains of the comrade called, a token of respect, and attend them to their final resting-place. Such, in brief, are the objects our association has in view, my friends—objects which I feel assured will commend themselves to the approbation of all now present.

The old-time printers of Chicago! I do not intend to delay these festivities by a recital of personal or local reminiscences, unknown or unappreciated by a large number of those now present, in reference to men whose names and characteristics are identified with the history of our city, and associations of the craft, preferring, rather, to venture the assertion, and challenging successful contradiction, that in point of intelligence, character, true manhood, patriotism, and last, but not least, ability as workmen, versatility and resources, and pride in and devotion to their calling, they were, in every respect, the peers of those who have succeeded them under more favorable and advantageous surroundings. But this is not all. It is our proud privilege to know, and to cherish the knowledge, that the "art preservative of all arts," whose representatives we claim to be, has done more to enlighten the world; more for the welfare of the human race; more to make men happier and better; more to dispel the clouds of ignorance and superstition; more to combat tyranny; more to hasten the advent of that time

When man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be and a' that,

than any other human agency with which I am acquainted.

In conclusion, be it ours the satisfaction of knowing we have not lived in vain, and that the world has been the better for our living.

Mr. J. H. McVicker responded to the toast of "Pi" in an able and humorous speech, which kept the company in a roar of laughter. Formerly a printer's devil, and now one of the leading theatrical managers of the country, he made a happy hit by informing his hearers he could supply every course on the bill of fare from "soup" to "pi(e)." His remarks were unanimously voted a success.

The Hon. Wm. Bross replied to "The Press," and gave many entertaining reminiscences of his early connection therewith. We regret we are unable to furnish his remarks *in extenso*, as also those of the previous speaker.

Last, but not least, the toast of "The Ladies," was responded to by Mark L. Crawford, who, though a confirmed bachelor, paid a tribute to "woman" that made several unmarried ladies look in the direction of the speaker, as much as to say: "If you are not a married man, you certainly ought to be."

With both the inner and intellectual man weighted with good things, the banqueters returned, temporarily, to the parlors, while the dining hall was being cleared for dancing. When all was ready, those desirous of tripping the light fantastic toe repaired to the ballroom, where the merry dance was kept up till long after the "wee sma' hours," while some of the older folks retired to the clubroom to enjoy a smoke and social talk.

Taken altogether, the entertainment was a magnificent success; everybody seemed determined to enjoy themselves, and did so, and when the company broke up it was the universal desire they might all be present at the next reunion.

S. A. MANION, of the *Tribune* office, who has been gone some six months, seeking a permanent abiding place in the great Northwest, stretching from Chicago to Alaska, has finally returned to this city, satisfied there is no better location on the outside.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE TYPOTHETÆ OF NEW YORK.

The annual dinner of this society was given at the Hotel Brunswick, New York, on Monday evening, January 17. Addresses were made by President Martin, General Stewart L. Woodford, Stillson Hutchins, of the *Washington Post*; A. D. F. Randolph, Col. Alex. McClure, of the *Philadelphia Press*; Wm. Dorsheimer, of the *New York Star*; Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*, and Col. Brown, of the *News*.

CHICAGO NOTES.

A. S. BARNES & Co., the well-known publishers, have removed to 265 Wabash avenue.

MR. JOHN MARDER, of the firm of Marder & Luse, has gone to Florida for a few weeks to enjoy a well-earned holiday.

The Typographical Union of this city have appointed a committee to go to Springfield to protest against the passage of the Chapman bill.

MR. C. B. ROSS, Chicago representative of Farmer, Little & Co., has returned from a two weeks' business trip to New York, and is glad to be back at his desk once more.

W. A. FOWLER and J. C. Brome have formed a copartnership as paper manufacturers' agents, at room 4, Home Insurance Building. Style of firm, Fowler & Brome.

J. W. OSTRANDER, western agent for Scott printing presses, and manufacturer of electrotypes and stereotype machinery, reports a large number of orders in hand, with good prospects for the future.

POOLE BROTHERS, the well-known printers on Dearborn street, have recently placed in their pressrooms two front delivery, six-roller, stop-cylinder Cottrell presses, 36 by 54 and 32 by 46, respectively, for first-class colored register work.

MR. GEORGE CLARK, of St. Louis, and Mr. Geo. Luken, of Rock Island, in acknowledging the receipt of the Old-Time Printers' banquet souvenir, desire to be kindly remembered to their former associates and fellow workers, away back in the fifties.

THE J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY have at length got thoroughly established in their new quarters, 183, 185, 187 Monroe street, and already feel quite at home. From the satisfactory character of their trade, it is evident that their old customers have determined to follow them.

THE Chicago Paper Company have recently increased their capital to \$50,000. The secretary, Mr. Hodge, who has just returned from a three weeks' trip to the eastern mills, found them full of orders, though he believes the western jobbers, as a rule, have enjoyed a better season's business than their eastern brethren have experienced.

THE Shniedewend & Lee Company report business good and prospects for spring trade excellent. They have recently shipped to various parts of the country several carloads of their celebrated Challenge presses. They have also issued a twenty-four page book of specimen cuts of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, adapted for all sizes and styles of jobs requiring them.

THE near approach of the election for officers of Chicago Typographical Union, which will take place March 23, does not appear to awaken the interest exhibited in former years regarding this event. Harry Streat will be a candidate for the presidency, and J. R. Jessup intends to represent the union in Buffalo next June, if his numerous friends will vote for him.

THE typesetting machines which were announced to be placed in the office of the American Press Association, Chicago, have failed to materialize. It is more than likely the proprietors have since discovered that the machines in their New York office do not pay, and the "straight compositor" can rest assured that his monotonous labors will be required for a long time yet to come.

THE *Craftsman*, of January 22, contains the following: "Chicago turns out the best printing of every class done in this country. Firms not in existence six years ago, today have national reputations. Good job printers are always in demand there, and Chicago firms do

not hesitate at the price if a man can do the work they want. In 1880, when the union demanded a return in the scale for jobbers to \$21 per week, John B. Jeffery told the committee that waited on him in regard to the increase, that it would not affect him, as he had no man employed at less than that amount."

BUSINESS CHANGE.—The following announcement, which explains itself, has been issued by the Skeen & Stuart Stationery Company: "We have this day (January 1, 1887) purchased the entire stock of stationery, blank books, etc., of Skeen, Maclear & Co., late at 169 Madison street. Their stock has been consolidated with our own business, at the old stand 77 Madison street, opposite McVicker's Theater.

THE E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, 327-29 Dearborn street, have one of the largest bookbinders' warehouses in the world, and their location is one of the most eligible and best lighted in the city. A visit to their establishment will certainly repay the intending purchaser, as what cannot be obtained here, in shape of bookbinders' materials and supplies, cannot be obtained in the country.

We acknowledge the receipt of a unique *souvenir* from W. B. Conkey, the well-known bookbinder of this city, in the shape of a cunningly devised toboggan desk calendar, easel style, gold embossed, on blue silk, which is one of the most attractive novelties we have seen for many a day. It combines ornament with use, and as the back and front of the toboggan are composed of strips of variegated leather, while the sides are effectually surrounded by gracefully fastened protectors, securing it from being soiled, and at the same time giving it stability, it fills the requirements of a business man to a dot.

THE establishment of a branch in Chicago by the well-known card-board house of Hastings & Todd, 35 and 37 Beekman street, New York, has done much to spur the progressive printers in this city and the West. This firm are specialists in their line, and have introduced many new goods which had never been seen in this market. They carry a line of colored blanks, comprising seven different weights, sixty-five numbers. These goods range in price from \$2 to \$18 per hundred sheets. Their line of translucent bristols comprise tinted enamel bristols, diadem ivory, duplex diadem, four ply lithograph, three ply ivory, new translucent, etc., and include all the new and delicate shades. Another feature of their house is their *cutting* department. They do what has never been done in this market to any great extent, cut cards to order. Every printer knows how annoying it is to try and do a good job on a machine-cut card. They cut by hand—every card perfect—and wrap them in fifties, and again five hundred in a package, which is a great saving in cards and also in time in counting. Mr. Charles W. Cox is the manager of the Chicago house, 316 Dearborn street. We bespeak for them an abundant success. They are not *retailers*, but manufacturers and jobbers, and are *headquarters* for their line of goods.

A RECENT decision of Judge Prendergast, of the county court, is regarded with a good deal of interest among business men who have been the victims of voluntary assignments. Under the laws of this state regarding assignment proceedings, it is expressly provided that a discontinuance of such action can be had upon the application of the assignor to the court in writing, with the signatures and assent of his creditors, and it has hitherto been the custom and *ruling* of the court to comply with this statute, and it is a reversal of such ruling in the case of Snider & Hoole, who made a voluntary assignment, several months ago. Mr. Edwin Hoole, the surviving partner of the firm, filed a petition for a discontinuance of the assignment proceedings, signed by himself and a majority of the creditors. The court refused the prayer of the petitioner, which in all of its requirements complied with the statute; but creditors representing \$32,000 objected to the dismissal of the assignment proceedings. The creditors claimed that the Snider heirs were partners in the firm, and as such should be held for the firm's liabilities. The court ruled that, while other creditors in majority and amount have compromised their claims, and sought a discontinuance of the proceedings, it did not believe it was the design of the legislature in passing the statute to thereby force creditors to accept part payment of their claims or lose their standing in court.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

C. C. BARTGIS & BROTHER, Baltimore. A number of specimens of ordinary commercial work, which are both clean and creditable.

ADVOCATE PRINTING COMPANY, Newark, Ohio. An exceedingly creditable selection of general commercial work, displaying taste, judgment and good execution.

THE WELLSBORO AGITATOR OFFICE, Wellsboro, Ohio. A general assortment of every-day work, every sample of which should have proved satisfactory to the customer receiving it.

JOHNSON BROTHERS, San Antonio, Texas. A business card, the production of John P. Weyant, the rule work of which displays originality and taste, and the execution of which is very creditable.

H. A. STONE, Neenah, Wisconsin. A number of specimens which would be a credit to any printing establishment in the United States, some of them highly artistic, and finished in a manner worthy of a true workman.

THILLMAN & KELLY, Detroit. Business card in lake, black and gold. The monogram of the firm appears to advantage. The press and composition are all the most exacting could desire. We wish our friends abundant success.

THE STATE VIDELETTE OFFICE, Crete, Nebraska. A very effective business circular in blue, lake and bronze. It is the production of Mr. William H. Secord, a gentleman whose workmanship we have heretofore noticed in words of commendation.

JOSEPH MOORHEAD, Blairsville, Pennsylvania. Billhead and business cards. The composition in the former shows taste and merit, but the effect is almost spoiled by the lavish use of bronze. Lake would have appeared to much more advantage.

BEAM, MILLER & WALLACE, Knoxville, Tennessee. A New Year's address, containing a shield on the title page, executed, we are informed, without the use of a mitering machine, rule bender, strip rules or other materials required for such work. Under these circumstances the production certainly reflects credit on the designer, and the printer who carried it out.

CANADA BANK NOTE COMPANY, Montreal. A large and choice selection of plain and fancy printing, which reflects the highest credit on the establishment referred to. A business billhead is an especially attractive piece of work, the composition and coloring being equally meritorious. Capable of turning out such specimens of typography, Montreal need not play second fiddle to any city on the American continent.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Waterloo, Iowa. Several cards, creditable in design, the effect of which, however,—one in particular—that in which the words "Ribbon Badges" is the special feature—is ruined by an indiscriminate use of bronze. The border is entirely too heavy, for the character of the type used,—besides, little if any judgment has been used in the selection of colors. The "professional service" bill would be materially improved if the double rule below the name were taken out, and a nonpareil more placed between the rule and the date line.

J. & A. McMILLAN, of Saint John, New Brunswick, send one of the best and most deserving assortments received during the month,—ranging in character from an address to a half sheet show card, in colors. Indeed, the work turned out by this firm is a literal surprise to us. It is all good, the material used is the most modern, and the customer who is not suited with their work must be hard to please. The establishment is evidently under the control of a man who thoroughly knows his business. General excellence marks every sample examined. Hurrah for Saint John!

ALSO from W. A. Allen, Sandford, Maine; George A. Watson, St. Thomas, Ontario; Middlesex County Record office, Portland, Connecticut; Lawrence Miller, Milwaukee; John L. Decker, Owosso, Michigan; The Times Printing House, McKeesport, Pennsylvania; Albert L. Stevens, Claremont, New Hampshire; M. R. Mathison, Jr., Vancouver, British Columbia.

CALENDARS.—From the Moss Engraving Company, New York; George W. Baker, Tilton, New Hampshire; Andrew J. Ladd, Central

Village, Connecticut; Andrews, Baptist & Clement, Richmond, Virginia; J. A. Cummings & Company, Indianapolis; Collier & Cleaveland, Denver, Colorado; C. Carey, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; *The News*, St. Johns, Quebec; A Busy Day calendar, containing a blank for every day in the year, from L. Barton & Company, Boston; J. A. McMillan, St. John, New Brunswick; Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THREE paper mills at Monroe, Michigan, make fourteen tons of straw paper every twenty-four hours; product valued, net, at \$11,000 per month, with a pay roll of \$2,000 monthly.

A FIRE occurred at the mill of the Richmond (Virginia) Paper Company, January 12, which resulted in such damage to the main building, that it will be necessary to rebuild it. The company has already taken steps for the commencement of the work. It is intended to introduce all modern improvements in the reconstructed mill.

HEAVY FAILURE.—The Dennison Paper Company of Mechanic Falls, has suspended. It is supposed that the liabilities amount to \$450,000. The assets are the plants, mills, and pulp mills at Canton. Two years ago the Dennisons were empowered by the legislature to form a stock company, and issue bonds. Since then their condition has been precarious. The suspension was hastened by a strike in the pulp mill at Canton, which began about a week ago. The mill at Mechanic Falls was full of orders and needed pulp. The company had already yielded one or two advances to the Knights of Labor, and were at their mercy. The creditors of the Dennisons are largely in Boston. The failure will cause great consternation along the rivers.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

BOSTON typographical unions muster ten hundred and fifteen members.

MEMBERS of Cincinnati Typographical Union have organized a benefit society.

THE *Sunday World* is the latest addition to the list of union offices in Philadelphia.

CYRUS FIELD has been offered \$350,000 cash for the New York *Mail and Express*.

THE library of the British Museum is increasing at the rate of one hundred volumes per day.

TWENTY-ONE typographical unions succeeded in getting an increase of their scale during 1886.

THERE are now thirty organized pressmen's unions. Mr. Gamewell is doing yeoman's service.

CANDIDATES for delegates to the forthcoming session of the International Union are as thick as blackberries.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., with a population of fifteen thousand, supports two good daily newspapers and six weeklies.

JOHN EDWARDS, who died in Portland a short time ago, at the age of eighty-four, was the oldest printer in that city, if not in Maine.

UNION 47, of Hartford, Connecticut, is using its influence to secure the establishment of a state printing office, with good prospects of success.

RICHMOND Typographical Union has decided that all newspapers using stereotype plates shall be termed unfair. This will probably give employment to more men.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* is now an out and out union office. An agreement to this effect with Typographical Union No. 98 has been signed by the proprietors of that paper.

FRANCIS S. SMITH, one of the proprietors of the *New York Weekly*, and a well-known novel writer, died suddenly at the Windsor Hotel, New York, on Tuesday morning, February 1.

QUEBEC claims the oldest living printer in the country, Joseph Dupras, aged 87 years. At all events, he is the *doyen* of Quebec types, and as such was the object of quite an ovation from his confrères at the General Hospital, to which he has retired to spend his last days.

He was presented with an address and a magnificent pipe and tobacco box, a few days since, and a grand dinner was also given by the nuns of the institution in his honor.

AT the recent session of the South Carolina Legislature, the Palmetto Job Printing Company, of Charleston, was chartered, and they will soon commence the erection of a three-story building.

A BILL to increase the pay for exclusive nightwork in the government printing office to fifty cents per hour, and sixty cents per thousand, has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Hon. John M. Farquhar and reported on favorably.

IT was a graceful act for the members of the Columbia Typographical Union to place a beautiful floral offering on the coffin of Mrs. Voorhees, who died last week in Washington. Senator Voorhees has proved himself the friend of organized printers.

MESSRS. FERGUSON BROTHERS & Co., of Philadelphia, have recently bought two folding and covering machines of the Brown Folding Machine Company. The folders receive the printed sheets from the press, and fold and cover same at one time.

SAYS the proprietor of a St. Louis type foundry: "Here we are on the eve of 1888, which creates a triple demand for the figure 8. This triple use of figures in the annals of time will not occur again until 1911, 1999, 2000, 2022, 2111, 2122, 2212, 2222, etc."

REPORTS from Buffalo state that the typographical and pressmen's unions there are going to make things pleasant to delegates to the International Typographical Union. Buffalo never does things by halves, and she is bound to maintain her well-earned reputation.

THE American Publishing Company of Hartford, Connecticut, have been the first in that state to dispose of their old type, and put in an outfit of both interchangeable and self-spacing type. All of their new books will from henceforth be printed from self-spacing type.

AT the last meeting of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, \$100 was appropriated to assist the workingmen's free library and reading rooms. This enterprise seems now to be on a firm foundation. Many business men are interested in it, and have contributed largely to it.—*Craftsman*.

THE New York Photo-Electrotype Company, located at 34 Park Row, has recently been purchased by Mr. Harry C. Jones. The work turned out by this establishment speaks for itself, and is certainly of the highest order. Catalogues and cuts for catalogues are its specialty. Parties interested cannot do better than write for prices.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$14. The *Beacon* and *Times* are now in new buildings, and are full of work.

Burlington.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$18. No difficulty.

Chicago.—State of trade, fair; prospects cannot be conjectured; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. A large number of printers are in this city unable to find employment.

Columbia.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 for nine hours; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20.

Dayton.—State of trade, medium; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Arrangements have been perfected between the *Evening Herald* and the Executive Committee of No. 57, by which that paper becomes a union paper.

Detroit.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Supply of printers fully equal to the demand.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, indefinite; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, improving; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents.

Lincoln.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Rather crowded at present.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not any too bright; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers; per week, \$14 to \$18.

Mobile.—State of trade, dull; prospects, very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

New Haven.—State of trade, very good; plenty to do; prospects, good for three months; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The difficulty with the *Courier and Journal* not yet decided. Have not yet received answer to communication sent to Executive Council of International Typographical Union.

Omaha.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. No encouragement for printers, as there are a large number idle, and there is trouble in *Herald* job room, which has thrown a number out of employment.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; evening papers, \$10.50; bookwork, \$12 per week; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15.

Rochester.—State of trade, good; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Sacramento.—State of trade, fair; prospects, also fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

Sioux City.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 20 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Plenty of work, and plenty of men to do it.

South Bend.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Occasionally a little subbing for tourists. The *Register* has changed hands, J. C. Buchanan, lately of Illinois, becoming editor and proprietor, who has stopped its daily publication, and issues only weekly and Sunday editions.

Springfield.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. No difficulty, and good printers can find employment.

Toronto.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11. While business is improving there are still men looking for work.

Trenton.—State of trade, fair, with but few idle printers; composition on morning papers, 35 cents.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Come, and bring a card, as we have no idle printers at present, only those who will not work.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better than previous report; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. Keep away from the Canadian North-west.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Union Type Foundry, of Chicago, has for sale a 32-inch Acme, self-clamping, double-gear steam cutter, in thoroughly fine order.

WE direct the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of second-hand machinery, published by Geo. H. Sanborn & Co., in the present issue.

THE goods of Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, manufacturers of printing and lithographic inks, are among the best and finest in the market, and are so recognized by the trade at large. Branch office, 152 and 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

THE new series of book machines, with points, manufactured by the Brown Folding Machine Company, is said to be the least complicated of any machinery of this class in the market, their extreme simplicity making them easily understood by any operator of ordinary intelligence, and at the same time performing the best of work.

MONTAGUE & FULLER is the name of a new firm which has commenced business at 113 Fulton street, New York, for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturers' agents, for the sale of special machinery used in the manufacture of books. They are also general agents for the United States and Canada of the Smyth Book Sewing Machine, The Thompson Wire Stitching Machine, The Elliott Thread Stitching Machine, The Chambers Folding Machine, and other special machinery (and parts and supplies for the same). As both these gentlemen are practical mechanics, and possess a thorough knowledge of the business, they claim, and justly so, to be fully competent to fulfill

every commission intrusted to them, with satisfaction to the purchaser. We have much pleasure in recommending them to those desirous of purchasing machinery or material connected with their line of business.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the first volume of the American Printers' Specimen Exchange, issued by Mr. E. H. McClure, of Buffalo. It contains a number of magnificent specimens from all parts of the United States, which speak volumes for the skill and ability of the American printer. The following statements will no doubt prove of interest to contributors to its pages:

Each member contributes as many impressions of any neat job, done in the ordinary course of business, or especially for the book, of a standard size and all alike, as there are members, receiving in return an equal number, all different. The volume is neatly and durably bound, with title-page, preface, alphabetical index, rules, etc. Every printer in the world is invited to contribute, including proprietors, compositors, pressmen and apprentices, and no specimens will be rejected which are in accordance with the rules.

The cost of contributing outside of preparing specimens is: for membership fee, 50 cents in advance, and \$2 for printing, binding, etc. No copies of the book are sold, and can only be had by contributing.

Foreign printers are especially invited to contribute, and can do so with as little expense and trouble as Americans.

The next volume will be issued in October, 1887. Copies of rules, membership blanks, etc., can be obtained by addressing Ed. H. McClure, Buffalo, New York.

A MARVELOUS SUCCESS.

WE wish to call the attention of our readers to the full page advertisement of the Prouty news and book presses, to be found in our columns.

The Prouty has proven itself so thoroughly reliable, and given such eminent satisfaction, that it has attained a greater sale and established a more solid reputation in the same length of time than any other press ever made.

The samples of newspaper, poster, job and book work done on the Prouty power presses will compare well with that usually done on presses costing from two to four times as much.

Messrs. Walker & Co., of Madison, Wisconsin, who are the sole proprietors and manufacturers, have now issued a full line of these presses built under their patents. It is something of an object for country printers to be able to buy a first-class newspaper press for from \$550 to \$800; and a first-class news and book press for from \$700 to \$1,100, equal to many presses costing \$2,000 and \$3,000.

The demand for these popular presses may be partly understood when we tell our readers that Messrs. Walker & Co. have shipped these presses during the last sixty days into nineteen different states.

It is also worthy of attention that their export trade is also largely increased; so great has become the demand that they find themselves behind in their orders. We would advise our readers to carefully investigate the merits of this new and popular press, which seems to have established itself with unheard of success. It is bought and handled by the best type foundries and printers' supply houses in the United States. Send to Messrs. Walker & Co. and get one of their beautiful illustrated catalogs.

FOR SALE.—A new \$5,000 printing plant in handsomest and most rapidly growing town in Illinois, doing fine jobbing business and getting out a flourishing daily on contract. Proprietor being engaged in business in another state, cannot give it his personal attention. Apply to TENNEY, BASHFORD & TENNEY, Home Insurance building, Chicago.

PRESSMAN.—Experienced—desires a situation in some western city. Must be permanent. Address R. LEPEET, 250 Fifth street, care of Jos. Schuh, Louisville, Ky.

TO RENT.—First floor of well-lighted building, 36 by 80, with additional room if required, in rear of corner Harrison and Clark streets. JOS. GOGGIN. 5-11

WANTED.—A Washington hand press in exchange for ink of our own manufacture, at net prices. BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS, 11 and 13 Dayton street, Buffalo, N. Y. 4-3-11.

WANTED.—The address of employing printers wishing the new specimen book of general materials issued by THE MORGANS & WILCOX MFG. CO., Middletown, N. Y. 4-3-11.

WANTED.—A first-class job printer, with \$2,000, as partner. New business; "nobbiest" office in the state; entirely new; city of 40,000 inhabitants; prospects good. Only a steady, temperate, married man need apply. Good references given and required. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of INLAND PRINTER.



Sixth and Vine Streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Van Bibber's "Regular" Composition,

30 CENTS PER POUND.

Van Bibber's "Champion" (Re-casting) Composition,

35 CENTS PER POUND.

VAN BIBBER'S "ROUGH AND READY,"

35 CENTS PER POUND.

"Rough and Ready" is easy, quick and simple to use; it makes a No. 1 Roller, costing you about 19 cents per pound for winter rollers and about 24 cents per pound for summer ones.

Our "Regular" is a perfectly reliable composition, working splendidly in any weather with any ink. Rollers made of it this winter should be very durable and last a long time in perfect order.

Our "Champion" composition is the best composition made of the "recasting" class. Printers in dry climates will find it especially useful.

PLAIN DIRECTIONS WITH EVERY PACKAGE OF OUR GOODS, AND WE WARRANT
ALL GOODS WE SEND OUT.

LIST OF AGENTS

—FOR—

Van Bibber's "Regular" Composition, and Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready."

IN THE EAST.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., COLLINS & McLEESTER, MATHER M'FG CO. BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY, DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY, CURTIS & MITCHELL,	65 Beekman St., NEW YORK CITY. 705 Jayne St., PHILADELPHIA, PA. 108 S. Eighth St., PHILADELPHIA, PA. 104 Milk St., BOSTON, MASS. 236 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS. 15 Federal St., BOSTON, MASS.	J. & F. B. GARRETT, H. L. PELOUZE & SON, H. L. PELOUZE & SON, CHAS. J. CARY & CO., JOHNSTON & CO., ALLAN C. KERR & CO.,	SYRACUSE, N. Y. 102 Governor St., RICHMOND, VA. 314, 316 Eighth St., WASHINGTON, D. C. 7 Bank Lane, BALTIMORE, MD. HARRISBURG, PA. 59 Wood St., PITTSBURG, PA.
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IN THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, MARDER, LUSE & CO., BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, H. NIEDECKEN & CO., MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY, *JNO. T. RETON & SON, *C. P. KINGSBURY, E. C. PALMER & CO., *L. GRAHAM & SON, W. G. SCARFF & CO., *WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION,	Third and Vine Sts., ST. LOUIS, MO. 141, 143 Monroe St., CHICAGO, ILL. 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. MILWAUKEE, WIS. ST. PAUL, MINN. 606 Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO. 408 Felix St., ST. JOSEPH, MO. 93, 95 Camp St., NEW ORLEANS, LA. 101 Gravier St., NEW ORLEANS, LA. 731 Main St., DALLAS, TEX. 330 Main St., DALLAS, TEX.	*J. J. PASTORIZA, *JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., ROBT. LOWELL, ALLAN C. KERR & CO., *CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY, *FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY, *LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS, *CHAS. STEWART PAPER CO., *CHATFIELD & WOODS, *ROSS, ROBBINS & CO.,	89, 91 Congress St., HOUSTON, TEX. ATLANTA, GA. Third and Market Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY. 59 Wood St., PITTSBURG, PA. CINCINNATI, O. CINCINNATI, O. CINCINNATI, O. CINCINNATI, O. CINCINNATI, O. CINCINNATI, O.
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THOSE MARKED WITH AN * FURNISH CAST ROLLERS OF ANY SIZE PROMPTLY.

The above are the leading houses in their line in the United States. They are kept well stocked with fresh and seasonable goods.

If you order simply Van Bibber's Composition, our "Regular" will be sent. If you want "Rough and Ready," say so, and do not add the word "Composition" to it. SPECIFY VAN BIBBER'S GOODS, AND SEE THAT YOU GET THEM.

Orders will be promptly filled also by the following Advertising Agencies:

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York; N. W. AYER & SON, Times Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; LORD & THOMAS, Chicago, Ill.;
NELSON CHESMAN & CO., 922 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.; DAUCHY & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.

IMPORTANT.

Until further notice, we will meet any bona-fide offer the manufacturers of the Challenge Job Press make to printers.

Our reputation as manufacturers is well known by the printers of the country. *We ORIGINATE, and do not IMITATE; make no "bastards," and have no experiments.* All our machines are the result of years of practical experience in building job printing and paper cutting machinery. It is hardly necessary for us here to speak of the merits of the **PEERLESS JOB PRESS**, their reputation is world-wide, and their work speaks their worth.

Globe Manufacturing Co.

HENRY JOHNSON, Vice-President,

44 Beekman Street,
NEW YORK.

202 Clark Street,
CHICAGO.

H. E. MEAD, Pres't.

A. T. HODGE, Sec'y.

W. C. GILLET, Treas.



Manufacturers and Dealers in

LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER,
RULED, BOOK, WRITING,
POSTER AND NEWS

PAPERS.

ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD,
AND
ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

Send for Catalogue.

181 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Auer & McNamara,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' ROLLERS,

314 DEARBORN ST.,

CHICAGO.

BEST GOODS. { CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. } LOWEST PRICES.

C. JURGENS & BRO. ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS. CHICAGO.

No. 14 AND 16 REAR OF

LEADS, SLUGS, LABOR SAVING FURNITURE.

WOOD PHOTO ENGRAVING.

Telephone 1576.



LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN THE
UNITED STATES.

CIRCULARS AND PRICES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

REFERENCE TO LARGEST HOUSES IN NEW
YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

The Inland Printer Co.


WANTS COPIES OF

THE INLAND PRINTER,

January and October Numbers, 1886,

And will be happy to make an exchange for them by giving copies of any other number which owners may desire.

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE STREET,
CHICAGO.



Holmgren Bros. AND CO.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

102-164
S. CLARK STREET
CHICAGO

The advertisement features a central profile portrait of a woman with dark, curly hair, looking towards the left. The text is arranged in a decorative, gothic-style font. At the top, 'Holmgren Bros. AND CO.' is written in a large, ornate script. Below the portrait, 'PHOTO ENGRAVERS' is written in a similar style. At the bottom, the address '102-164 S. CLARK STREET CHICAGO' is provided, with 'CHICAGO' in a larger, bold font. The entire design is enclosed in a rectangular border.

BOOKBINDERS' & STATIONERS' WIRE STITCHING MACHINES.

Eleven Different Styles.

—BETWEEN—

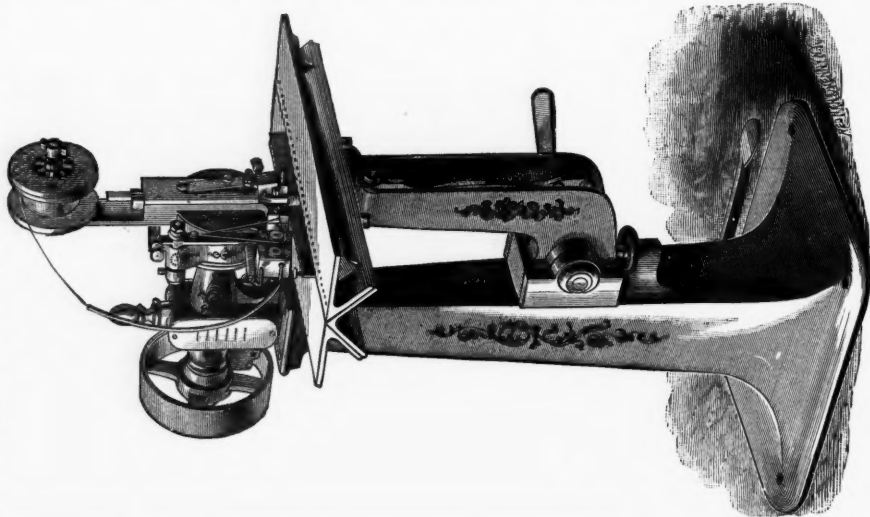
1,200 and 1,300 in Use.

THIS cut represents our No. 11 Combination Wire Stitching Machine, which uses both flat and round wires, through center of the fold and the back of the Book.

Used by customers on School Books, Catalogues, Pamphlets, Almanacs, Indexes, Pass Books, Newspapers, School Copy Books, Calendars, etc., etc.

Speed, 120 Staples per minute. Average daily production, 2,000 Pamphlets per hour. The quantity depends largely upon the character of the work and the expertness of operator.

For simplicity of construction, non-liability of getting out of order, and quality of work done, this Machine stands unsurpassed.



For further information, testimonials, etc., address communications to

**HENRY G. THOMPSON & SONS,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.**

Have CARR and DONNELL WIRE STITCHING MACHINES on hand for Lease at one-third price charged by the makers.

THE PARAGON Paper and Card Cutting Machines.

The 24 inch, 22½ inch and 25 inch Lever Paragons gauge to a half inch of the knife. The 30 inch Lever and 32 inch Lever and Hand Wheel Machines gauge to three-fourths of an inch.
THEY CUT ACCURATELY AND HAVE EXTRAORDINARY POWER.



ALL SIZES CONSTRUCTED ENTIRELY OF IRON AND STEEL.
Prices—14 in., - 22½ in., - 25 in., - 30 in., - 32 in., lever, - 32 in., hand wheel,
Boards, \$45. \$85. \$100. \$110. \$175. \$200. \$275.

EDWARD L. MILLER, Mfr.,

328 Vine St. and 327 New St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PRICES.

The 1-inch numbers, per 100, . . . 20 cents.
" 100, . . . 15 cents.
" 100, . . . 12 cents.
" 100, . . . 6 cents.
" 100, . . . 5 cents.

Alphabets to match, 3 cents per sheet.
SEND FOR FULL CIRCULAR.

**Library
Numbers.
PERFORATED.
5 Sizes. All Gummed.
8c to 30c per 100.
P. F. VAN EVEREN.
116 Nassau St. New York.**

Whiting Paper Co.

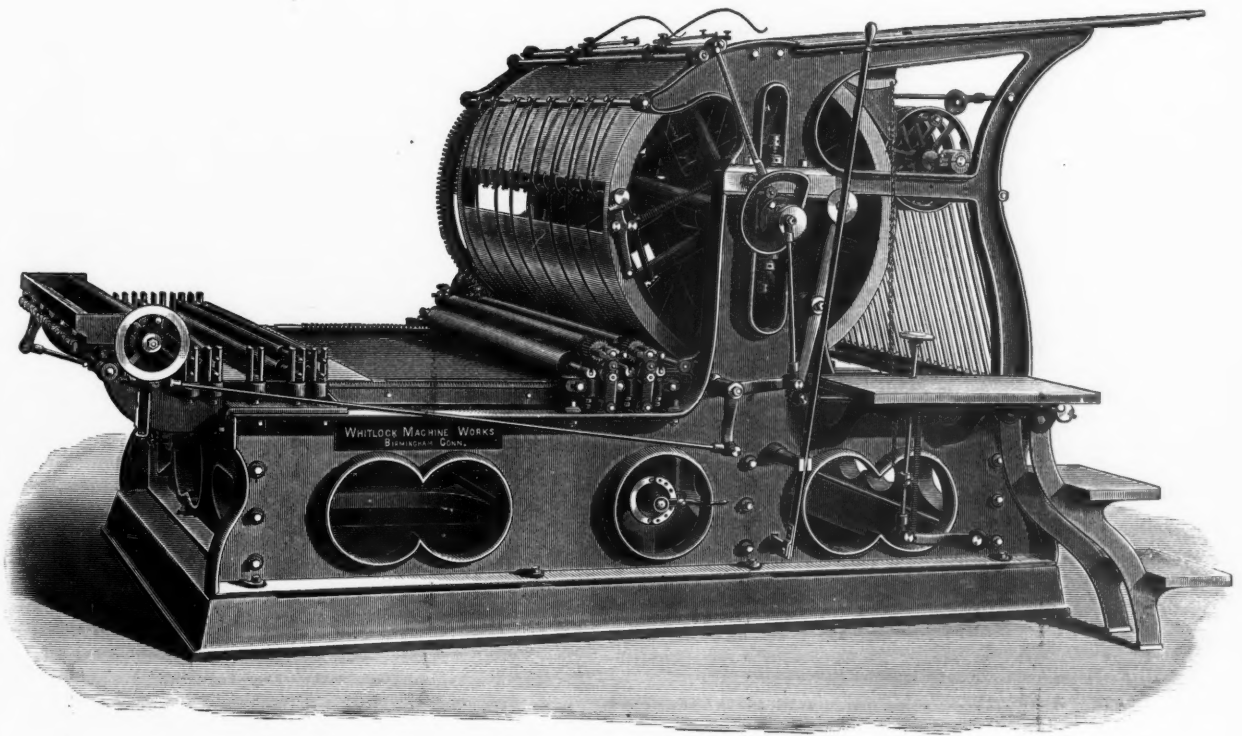
HOLYOKE, MASS.

DAILY PRODUCT:

**TWENTY TONS
OF FINE PAPER.**

Whitlock Machine Works

MANUFACTURERS OF



Whitlock Cylinder Presses=====

=====AND=====

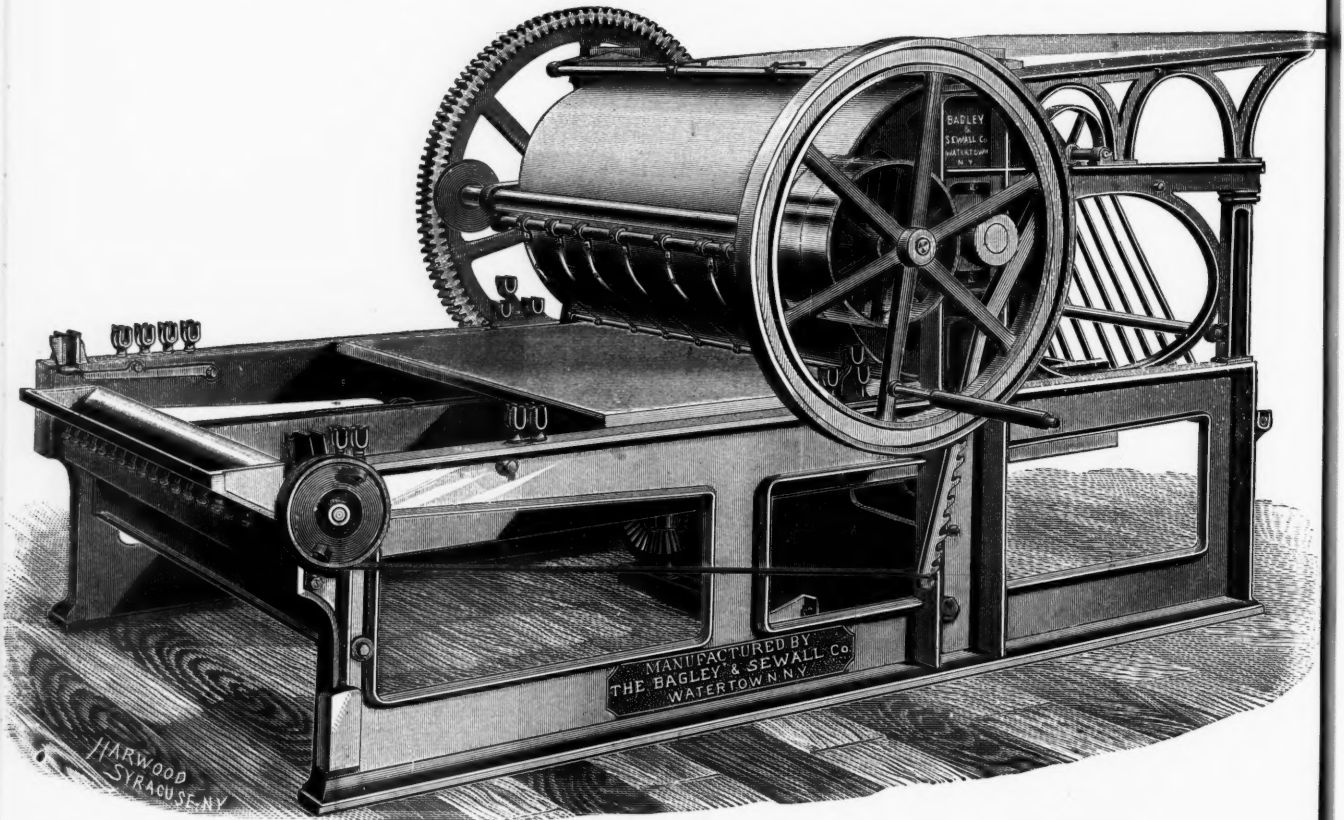
=====*Champion Paper Cutters.*

=====

BIRMINGHAM, CONN.

THE Bagley & Sewall Company's New Cylinder Presses,

Built under the New Patented Inventions of ANDREW CAMPBELL.



PLAIN COUNTRY PRESS.

Improved Bed Motion. Fast, Noiseless, Simple and Strong. New TAPELESS DELIVERY without Grippers. New Safety Gripper Motion.

THE PLAIN COUNTRY PRESS.

The above cut gives a fair representation of our PLAIN COUNTRY PRESS, which can be driven either by hand or power. It can be run at a higher rate of speed, and with less noise, without springs, than any other country press. This press is built in the following sizes:

No. 1, Bed, 38 x 54.	Form, 33 x 50	No. 5, Bed, 29 x 42.	Form, 24 x 38
2, " 35 x 52.	" 30 x 48	6, " 28 x 38.	" 23 x 33
3, " 34 x 50.	" 29 x 46	7, " 24 x 30.	" 19 x 25
4, " 33 x 48.	" 28 x 44		

They are furnished with two form rollers (covering the entire form), four angle rollers, tapeless delivery, our new gripper mechanism (which cannot be decayed or broken), rubber blanket, two sets of roller stocks, wrenches, etc.

THE COMPLETE PRESS

Is made in the same sizes as the country press. This style has two form rollers, with combination screw distributor, four angle rollers with adjustable sockets, fountain knife removable for cleaning or changing color, tapeless delivery, new gripper mechanism, spring motion, adjustable at both ends, spring tip, rubber blanket, or cylinder packing, rubber molds, two sets stocks, wrenches, etc.

THE JOB AND NEWS PRESS.

These are built in same sizes as the complete, having the same improvements, with the addition of *withdrawing under-guides*, which are removed just as the grippers close, preventing wrinkling of the sheet. Delivery is under the feed board, laying the sheet printed side up, without having come in contact with anything after leaving the cylinder. This improvement effectually prevents "offset" or "smut."

THE JOB AND BOOK PRESS.

No. 1, Bed, 41 x 57.	Form, 37 x 53	No. 3, Bed, 35 x 50.	Form, 30 x 46
2, " 38 x 54.	" 33 x 50	4, " 29 x 42.	" 24 x 38

With either two or four rollers, covering entire form. Simple in construction, great strength and rigidity of impression, spring throw-off, both by hand or automatically on stopping. Cylinders trip so constructed that when tripped, grippers and front guides do not operate. Delivering sheet in front, printed side up, in full view of both feeder and pressman, retreating front and under guides, new gripper mechanism, removable fountain knife, form rollers put in or out of contact with both form and distributor by a single movement of a lever, shifting angle rollers, adjustable feed gauges, perfect register, distribution unequalled except by our book series, new bed motion by which speed is only limited by ability of feeder to feed the sheets properly.

THE BOOK PRESS.

This style has all the advantages of the Job and Book, and are what we term "Double Enders," having two fountains and distributing apparatus. *Distribution unequalled by any press in the world.* This series built in same sizes as the Job and Book Press.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

Has all the features of the Job and Book, with perfect control of the water, and the additional distribution gained by six rollers, covering full form, and a full trip by which all motion is stopped, except cylinder and bed.

Address, **THE BAGLEY & SEWALL CO.**

Or THOS. H. SENIOR, Agent,

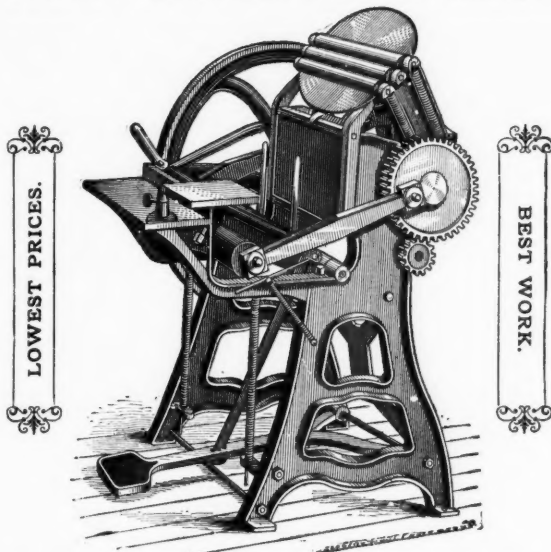
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Chase 6x10 in.; weight, 300 lbs....\$60.00	Chase 10x15 in., Plain, Throw-off..\$150.00
" 8x12 " " 600 " 85.00	" 8x12 " Finished, " .. 120.00
" 9x13 " " 725 " 100.00	" 9x13 " " " .. 140.00
" 10x15 " " 1000 " 135.00	" 10x15 " " " .. 190.00
" 8x12 " Plain, Throw-off...100.00	" 11x17 " " " .. 240.00
" 9x13 " " " 115.00	

Steam Fixtures, \$12.00.

Ink Fountain, \$10.00.

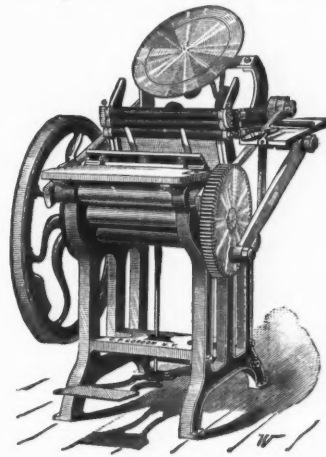
BOXED AND DELIVERED FREE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.

A. OLMESDAHL,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Presses,
41 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK.

THE New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12
(INSIDE THE CHASE).

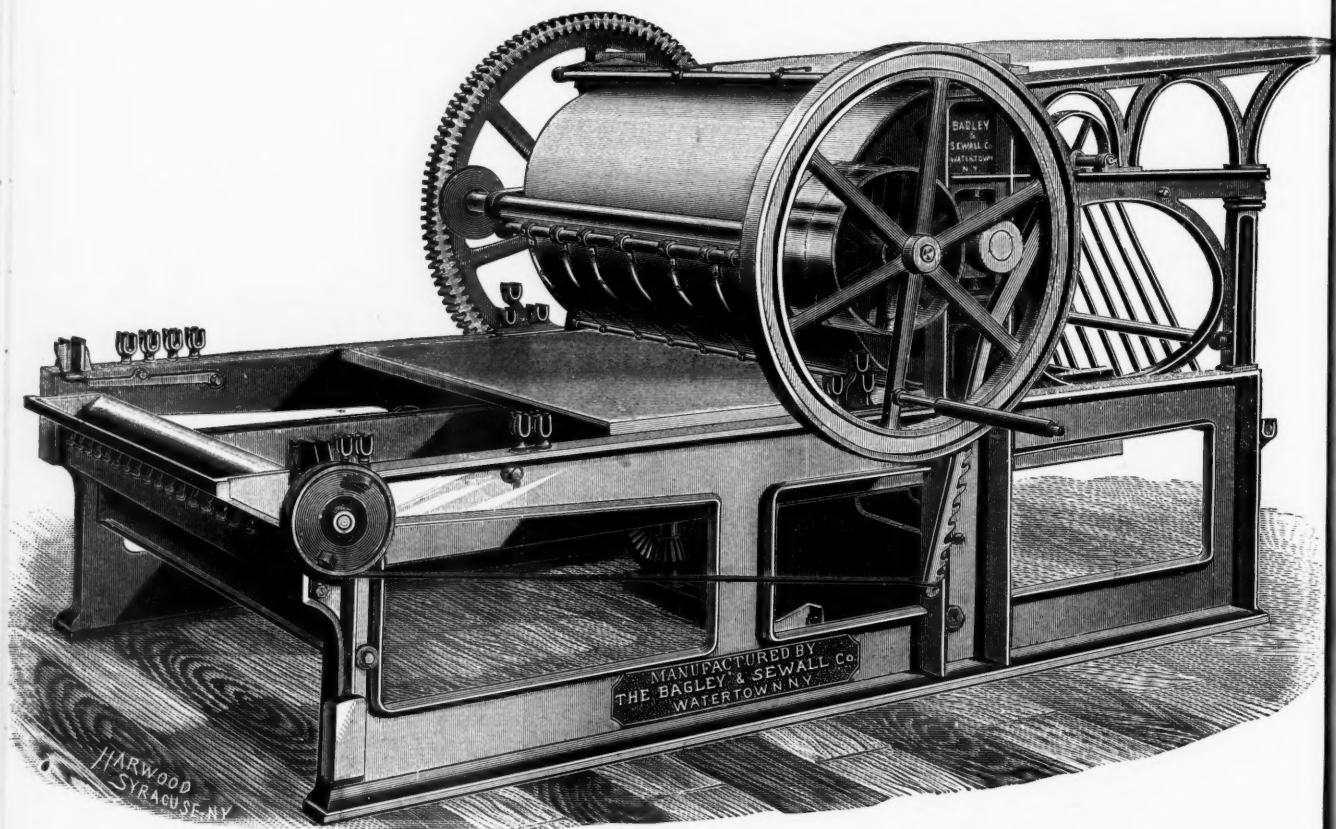
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GORDON PRESS WORKS

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THE Bagley & Sewall Company's New Cylinder Presses,

Built under the New Patented Inventions of ANDREW CAMPBELL.



PLAIN COUNTRY PRESS.

Improved Bed Motion. Fast, Noiseless, Simple and Strong. New TAPELESS DELIVERY without Grippers. New Safety Gripper Motion.

THE PLAIN COUNTRY PRESS.

The above cut gives a fair representation of our PLAIN COUNTRY PRESS, which can be driven either by hand or power. It can be run at a higher rate of speed, and with less noise, without springs, than any other country press. This press is built in the following sizes:

No. 1, Bed, 38 x 54.	Form, 33 x 50	No. 5, Bed, 29 x 42.	Form, 24 x 38
2, " 35 x 52.	" 30 x 48	6, " 28 x 38.	" 23 x 33
3, " 34 x 50.	" 29 x 46	7, " 24 x 30.	" 19 x 25
4, " 33 x 48.	" 28 x 44		

They are furnished with two form rollers (covering the entire form), four angle rollers, tapeless delivery, our new gripper mechanism (which cannot be decayed or broken), rubber blanket, two sets of roller stocks, wrenches, etc.

THE COMPLETE PRESS

Is made in the same sizes as the country press. This style has two form rollers, with combination screw distributor, four angle rollers with adjustable sockets, fountain knife removable for cleaning or changing color, tapeless delivery, new gripper mechanism, spring motion, adjustable at both ends, spring tip, rubber blanket, or cylinder packing, rubber molds, two sets stocks, wrenches, etc.

THE JOB AND NEWS PRESS.

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2, " 38 x 54.	" 33 x 50	4, " 29 x 42.	" 24 x 38

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THE LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

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WATERTOWN, N. Y.

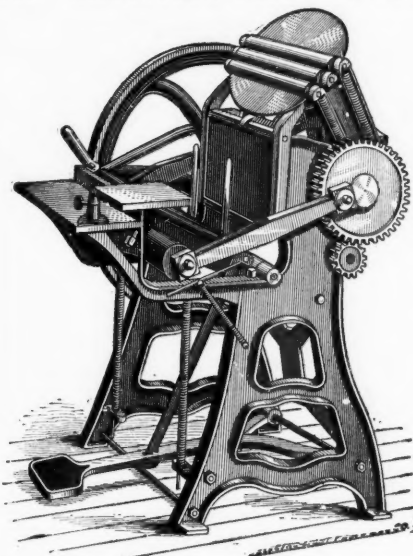
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BEST WORK.

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" 8x12 " " 600 " 85.00	" 8x12 " Finished, " .. 120.00
" 9x13 " " 725 " 100.00	" 9x13 " " " .. 140.00
" 10x15 " " 1000 " 135.00	" 10x15 " " " .. 190.00
" 8x12 " Plain, Throw-off...100.00	" 11x17 " " " .. 240.00
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Steam Fixtures, \$12.00.

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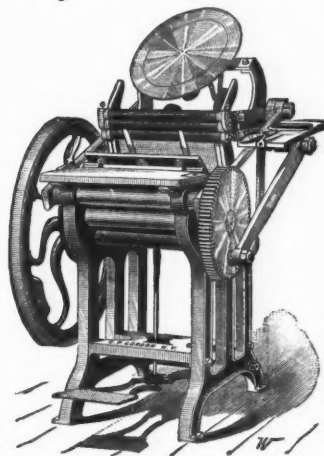
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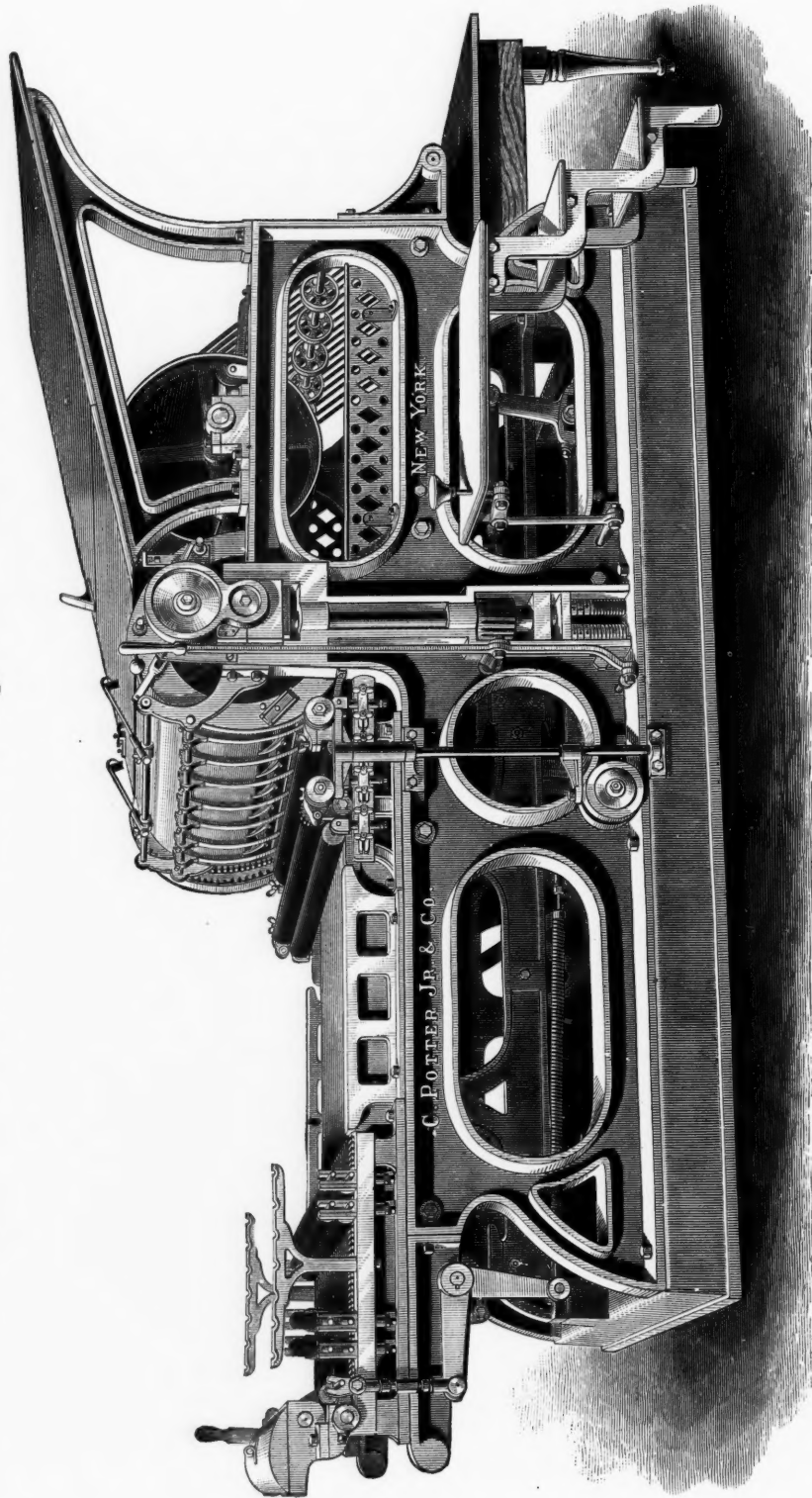
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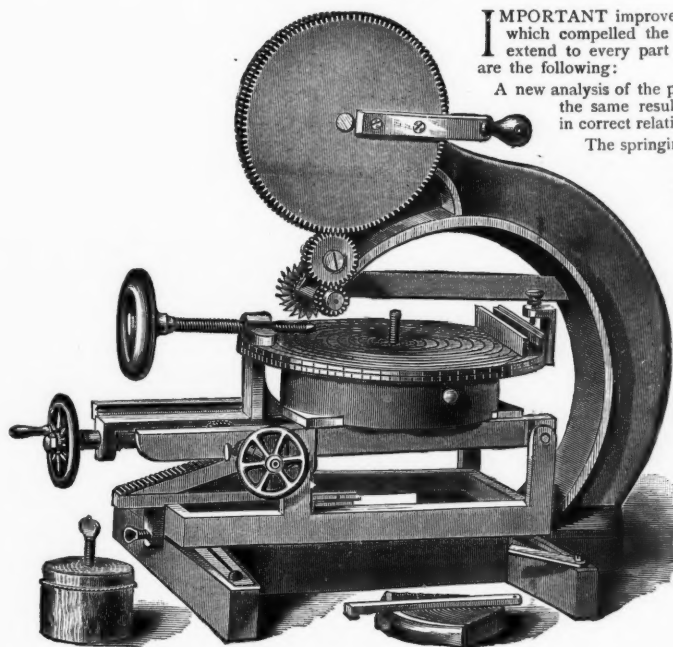
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With Patented Cylinder Lifting and Adjusting Mechanism, Three Tracks, Reversing Mechanism, Air Bunters, Machine-cut Bed-Rack, Steel Shafts, etc., etc., all combining to insure an absolutely Unyielding Impression, Perfect Register, High Speed, Quick and Easy Handling, Great Durability, and a degree of excellence in every detail hitherto unattained.

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IMPORTANT improvements have been made in this machine, the work of months, which compelled the entire remodeling of the machine. These improvements extend to every part of the machine, and new ways of working. Among these are the following:

A new analysis of the parts of diamonds, stars, etc., has given the ability to secure the same results of automatically cutting the various angles on these rules in correct relationship to each other, by new and simpler means.

The springing, deflecting, cramping and binding of the thin saws when sawing an oblique angle in the hard rule, is prevented by a simple means, by which such angles are cut the same as right angles.

Improved means of holding curved rules for cutting.

Improved means of holding electrotype and stereotype plates, engravers' blocks, tint plates, reglet, etc.

A higher grade of saws (for which a gold medal was awarded at New Orleans), made in 6-to-pica, 3-to-pica and nonpareil thicknesses.

A simple, cheap and correct method of sharpening saws, and keeping them true.

Changes in the milling cutters, by which the smoothness and ease of cut is increased, and their durability nearly doubled. We challenge any firm in the United States to produce a finer piece of workmanship. Power can now be readily applied.

We have doubled the amount of work in the machine, almost doubled its weight, and so increased its range and capacity that it is worth several times as much as the first machines.

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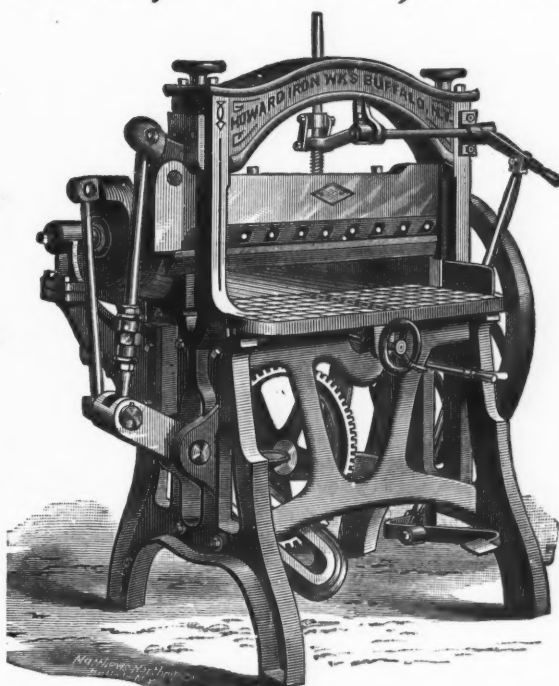
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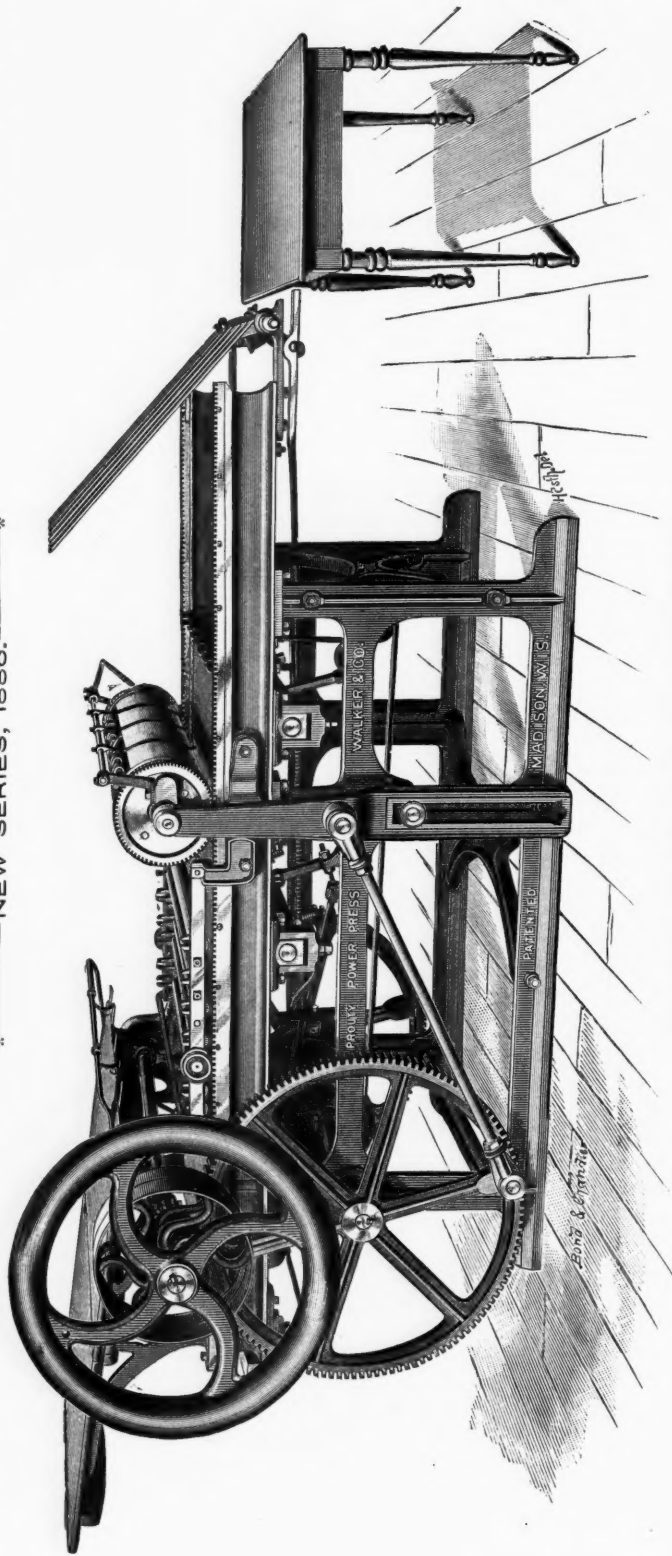
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The New Prouty Combination Book, News and Job Press.

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The Five Roller News and Job Press.

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No.	Size inside bearers.	Weight.	Speed.	Price.
No. 1.	7 col. folio.....27 x 37 inches.	3,600 pounds.	1,500 per hour.	\$700
No. 2.	8 col. folio or 5 col. quarto.....27½ x 43½ inches.	4,200 pounds.	1,400 per hour.	800
No. 3.	9 col. folio or 6 col. quarto.....32½ x 46½ inches.	4,800 pounds.	1,200 per hour.	900

ABOVE PRICES INCLUDE WELL FOUNTAIN, RUBBER BLANKET, CAST IRON ROLLERS AND STEAM FIXTURES, BOXED AND ON BOARD CARS.

The New Prouty Eight Roller Combination Book Press.

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No.	Size inside bearers.	Weight.	Speed.	Price.
No. 1.	24 x 32 inches.	3,700 pounds.	1,600 per hour.	\$750
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No. 3.	32½ x 46½ inches.	5,000 pounds.	1,200 per hour.	1,100

ABOVE PRICES INCLUDE RUBBER BLANKET OR HARD PACKING, CAST IRON ROLLERS, EXTRA STOCKS, WELL FOUNTAIN, ROLLER MOLDS AND STEAM FIXTURES, BOXED AND ON BOARD CARS.

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